THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5226 | PORTSMOUTH, N. H, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14 1901. | PRICE 2 CENTS

SURE DIVIDENDS IN

THE COPPER ROCK GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Now selling at 20 cents per share par value $1.00 and NON-ASSESSABLE. The price will shortly be ADVANCED to 30 CENTS per share. The property is located 39 Miles Northwest of Denver on the COLOR DO. NORTH-WESTERN R. R., comprising sixty [60] acres in an established and paying mineral belt. RAILROAD at the property [giving cheapest and best transportation]. Have ABUNDANCE OF WATER for all mining and Milling purposes. TIMBER ENOUGH for the Mine for many years to come.

Shaft is now 250 feet deep and is being sunk to 500 feet level as fast as possible and has been in Ore nearly the entire distance. The Drifts already run have opened up good bodies of both Milling and Smelting Ore, running in values from $4.20 to $118.98 per ton in Gold, Silver and Copper.

Several of the stockholders, who were induced to buy stock by the Officers of the Company, recently visited the property and have given a strong letter endorsing same and all representations as made to them concerning the Enterprise.

Send in your order now before stock advances, as right to raise prices without notice is reserved.

GEO. F HATHEWAY,

WRITE FOR BOOKLET. 153 Milk Street, Boston

ASTHMA CURE FREE!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I dispaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full size bottle.

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler
Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel
NEW YORK, Jan. 3 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS'. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,
REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y, Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS M. D.

DRS. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO. Feb 5,1901

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street. S. RAPHAEL,
67 East 129th st., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

Sold by All Druggists.

BRASS CANDLESTICKS!

A.P.WENDELL & CO.,

2 MARKET SQUARE.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS WORK

BY F. A. ROBBINS, 49 ISLINGTON STREET.

Send me a postal and I will call and make estimates. References:—John P. Hart, Rockingham Bank, and F. W. Hartford, 50 Highland St.

A Herald Ad. Will Boom Your Business. Try One

MASSACRE STORY.

Lieut. Allison, U. S. N., Tells Of Bolomen Treachery

Unarmed Soldiers Caught Between Two Fires.

Fought Against Terrible Odds And Died Like Heroes.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 13.—Lieutenant F. P. Allison, U. S. N., who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Empress of China, on his way home from Manila, gave a detailed story of the massacre of members of the Ninth infantry at Samar.

Lieut. Allison said the natives had grown to like the colored troops who had been stationed there, and when the Ninth arrived it was thought by the American troops that the same friendly feeling would be shown them, and the guard was not as strict kept as it otherwise would have been. The night before the massacre, the village presidente came to Captain Connell, and before the [illegible] declared that it would take [illegible] hundred more native laborers to do certain pioneer work. He did not have the men, and begged the indulgence of the army captain. Lieut. Allison continued:

"Honest and true in the legitimate discharge of his duty, Capt. Connell said: 'Do the best you can. Get a native who will work, but clear away the underbrush.' Just after daybreak the natives with bolos to cut underbrush began coming into camp. Then the massacre began. The last underbrush man killed the sentry; the church bell rang; the soldiers were at breakfast below the floor that held their arms. The insurgents split, half went upstairs and shot down, and the other half went in the mess room and murdered the unarmed soldiers by force of numbers. Not one of the survivors turned his back upon the scene of carnage until all was lost, their officers fallen, their comrades slaughtered and a terrible vengeance executed upon the enemy. Then they saved themselves and their wounded mates. Capt. Connell apparently was waked up in his quarters by the attackers pouring in. He was alone as he jumped rom the window down in among his guards, but they had all been slaughtered. He was struck down by many bolos almost as soon as he struck the ground. Not satisfied with killing him, the assassins hacked his body into bits, severing the head, upon which they piled paper and sticks of wood, setting them on fire to render the face unrecognizable. The body, however, was identified by Lieutenant Drouillard's detachment, which came down from Basey.

"The bodies of Lieutenant Bumpus and the doctor were found upon a bridge leading up to the quarters. The lieutenant had a hole cut horizontally across the forehead, almost severing the top of the head, and a deep gash down each side of the face, so that when his body was picked up the face was practically severed from the rest of the head. The doctor's body was not so badly mutilated. Separated from their weapons, most of the rank and file fought like heroes with table knives, stones, clubs and such rude weapons as chance threw in their way. It was a bitter fate that befell those who closed with the Americans before they had received their death wounds. Some of the native dead were buried by their own crew before they fled, but Col. De Russey ordered 160 more to be thrown into a trench. A rifle in the hands of the first sergeant of the company rendered a terrible acount. The sergeant who is now in the Tacloban hospital killed the faithless presidente, who led the atack. With six men he fought his way to the headquarters building to see if they could rescue or pick up a stricken comrade. Despite the mad rushes of the savages that surrounded them, they were able to secure the post colors. Then they cut their way back to the beach, where another little knot of comrades were defending the barotos and their wounded companions."

Lieut. Allison says there are 7,000 troops in Samar. He says there have been a number of filibustering expeditions fitted out at Singapore and Hong Kong, mostly by Germans, which in some cases have succeeded in landing their contraband arms and ammunition, but many captures have been made by the gunboats.

THEIR FIRST GENERAL ALARM.

Farm Buildings and Stock at Hingham, Destroyed by Fire.

Hingham, Mass., Nov. 13.—The first general alarm of fire in the history of the town was rung in tonight, for a fire at the Jordan dairy farm, owned by Col. H. G. Jordan, formerly of Boston. The total loss is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. Col. Jordan and the superintendent of the farm, Louis R. Young, were in the house looking over accounts, when one of them happened to go to the door and saw flames issuing from the cow barn. The fire spread rapidly and it was only by hard work that the farm house and surrounding buildings were saved. The cow barn, 160 by fifty feet and two stories high, was destroyed; also the horse barn, thirty by forty feet, and two stories high, two silos containing 200 and 125 tons respectively; three carloads of grain, one hundred tons of hay; 325 tons of ensilage; 140 head of cattle; several farming tools and dairy implements. There is little doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin, as Mr. Jordan saw a man running from the cow barn when he first saw the flames. The farm has been owned by Mr. Jordan for eight years and the stock was of the best, every animal being valuable.

A DOZEN IN THE GANG.

Failure to Blow Up Safe in Which Was $10,000.

Chalmeta, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Last night a bold attempt was made to rob the Citizens' bank of Minster, by a gang of twelve or fifteen men, who held up the citizens of the town in regular western style. The robbers, well armed with revolvers and shotguns, suddenly appeared on the main street and fired half a dozen shots. They broke open the doors of the bank building and attempted to blow open the safe with nitro-glycerine, but failed to reach the inner vault, which contained about $10,000. In the meantime the marshal and night watchman opened fire on the robbers from a second-story window across the street from the bank. The robbers returned the fire and also fired at all citizens who apeared on the streets. Over one hundred shots were exchanged. The thieves finally jumped into their rigs, previously stolen, and drove rapidly away. No trace of them has thus far been found.

DENMARK STORM BOUND.

Five Feet of Snow Fell, and Eight Vessels Driven Ashore.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—A terrible gale and snow storm lasting for the past twelve hours, has done great damage throughout Denmark. There are five feet of snow here. Eight vessels are reported driven ashore, two have been wrecked and many lives lost.

GROCERIES AND SPICES BURNT.

Fire Does Damage to the Amount of $145,000.

New York, Nov. 13.—Fire late tonight attacked the wholesale grocery and spice house of Smith & Fills, Eighth avenue and Forty-sixth street. The damage to the building is estimated at $35,000, and to the stock $110,000.

ABLE COUNSEL.

Benjamin F. Tracy Engaged to Defend Colonel Robert L. Meade.

New York, Nov. 13.—Benjamin F. Tracy has been engaged to defend Colonel Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., attached to the Brooklyn navy yard, who has been ordered to trial by court martial.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

MONSTER CAPITAL

The Northern Securities Company Is Incorporated.

Has A Capital Of $400,000,000 For A Starter.

Looks Like A Plan To Settle Northern Pacific Troubles.

New York, Nov. 13.—The Northern Securities company, capital $400,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., today. The company is formed to acquire and deal in stocks and securities of corporations, but its primary object is to provide a proprietary company for control of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railway systems. The filing fee at Trenton, amounting to $80,000, was paid by check, from J. P. Morgan & Co. The incorporators named are George F. Baker, Jr., son of the president of the First National bank; Richard Trimble and Abram M. Hyatt. The powers conferred upon the company by the articles of incorporation include these:

"To acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise, and to hold as investment any bonds or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or any shares of capital stock created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the state of New Jersey or any other state, territory or country. To purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage or otherwise to dispose of any bonds or other securities or evidence of debt created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the state of New Jersey or any other state, territory or country, and while owner thereof to exercise all the right, powers and privileges of such ownership."

The capital stock of the company is divided into 4,000,000 shares of $100 each, all of which is to be common stock. The company will control and hold the shares of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railways, and of their leased lines, including the Burlington. The organization, as above announced, was regarded in Wall street as merely temporary. The amount of the capital stock, $400,000,000, it was said, is likely to be later changed, but it represents approximately the final capitalization of the new company. The three directors named will be later succeeded by a full board, including representatives named by the Union Pacific interests, J. J. Hill and J. P. Morgan; and to all of these interests will be apportioned certain allotments of the securities of the new company, or the shares of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific controlled by them respectively.

BAG SNATCHER SENTENCED.

Edward Brown, Colored, Gets Not Less Than Ten or More Than Twelve Years in State Prison.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 13.—Edward Brown, colored, the bag snatcher, was sentenced by Judge Stevens in the superior criminal court, today, to not less than ten nor more than twelve years imprisonment in the state prison.

GEORGE H. BRIGGS INDICTED.

Grand Jury Reports Its Findings in the Jones Murder Case.

Newport, N.H., Nov. 13.—The grand jury of the Sullivan county superior court today returned an indictment for murder, against George H. Briggs who, it is alleged, shot and killed Mrs. Florence Jones, at Langdon, on Nov. 21. The indictment is in three counts covering three wounds inflicted on the victim.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Forecast for New England: Snow in morning, followed by clearing except in eastern Maine, colder in eastern Maine, high westerly winds Thursday; Friday fair.

MANY WRECKS.

The English Coast Continues to Be Piled With Them.

London, Nov. 13.—The revenue cutter Active has been wrecked in the Firth of Forth. Twenty-three members of her crew were drowned and three saved. A French bark struck off Hendon today, and nineteen of her sailors perished. The British steamer Stelvio has been beached at Dover. She is high and dry across the Parade. Two vessels in distress were sighted last evening off Dungeness. The weather was so severe that the lifeboat was unable to put out to their assistance. This morning one of them sank. The other, a steamer, reached West bay, where a tug is now standing by her. The mail boat Nord, which started from Dover for Calais at 11:30 o'clock last night, and ran down the lightship of the works of the new Dover pier, has succeeded in returning to Dover. The mails and passengers are safe. The crew of the lightship also was landed this morning, after passing a terrible night at sea in a small boat. The tempest that has been raging in Great Britain and Ireland for the past two days continues unabated. Over the Welsh lowlands the torrential rains are increasing, and causing disastrous floods. Reports of wrecks and of casualties on land and sea are flowing in. The death list is rapidly mounting. Owing to the stress of weather the identification of vessels in distress is in most instances impossible.

Two Vessels Lost and Their Crews Perish.

London, Nov. 13.—The Norwegian bark [illegible], Captain Olsen, has been totally wrecked at Tynemouth and her entire crew of sixteen members lost. The Swedish bark Trio was driven ashore late this afternoon, at [illegible] Harplepool, Durham, and was broken up. Three of the crew were washed ashore alive, while the remainder, seven were drowned in sight of thousands of spectators, powerless to help them, all attempts at rescue by rockets carrying life lines having failed.

FROM MANILA BY MAIL.

Habeas Corpus for Aguinaldo.—Miner Too Ambitious.—Typhoon of Oct. 9. —Court Martial for "Shooting Up."

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 13.—According to mail advices just received from Manila by the steamer Empress of China, Judge O'Neil, an American lawyer, is engaged in endeavoring to secure the release of Aguinaldo by habeas corpus proceedings. Walter F. Hale, a miner, has been arrested for endeavoring to usurp the authority of the governor of Thenguet province. It is alleged that he appointed mayors of towns there from February to May, 1901, and they collected taxes on his account without the cognizance of the government. The worst typhoon of the season raged at Manila on Oct. 9th, causing the loss of much property, wrecking a number of small steamers and freight boats, and causing the loss of several lives. The wreck of the Elordia Legaspi involved the loss of some lives. The quartermaster's steamers Omaha, Syracuse, Custer and Kansas City were all damaged. The mouth of the Pasig river showed about fifteen wrecked vessels after the storm. Three soldiers were washed overboard from the steamer Alerta, bound from Subig to Manila. The lost were Corporal Forester, Twenty-fifth infantry; Corporal Pugh, company L, and Private Lee, company I. Captain [illegible] Tidmarsh of the transport Wright, is being court martialed for "shooting up" the town of Legaspi.

HUGH R. BELKNAP DEAD.

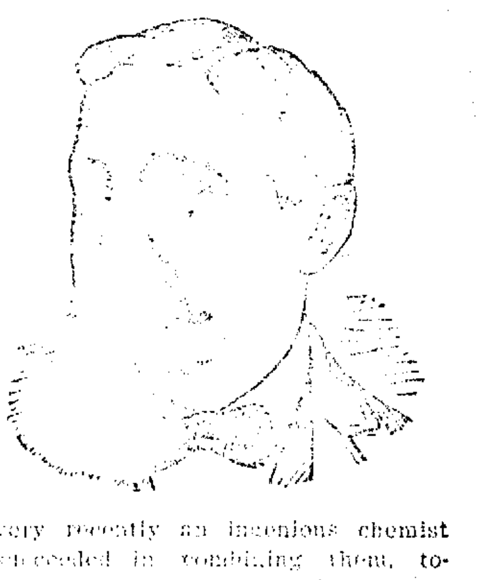
Major in the Pay Department a Victim of Intestinal Troubles at Calamba, on the Island of Luzon.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Major Hugh R. Belknap of the pay department, died at Calamba la Guna de Luzon, on the 12th inst., from intestinal troubles. His remains will be sent to the United States on the transport Thomas. Major Belknap was appointed to the pay corps in the regular establishment last February, having served previously with the same corps during the Spanish war, but as a volunteer and as an additional officer. He was a son of the late Secretary Belknap, and was himself prominent in republican party councils, representing one of the Chicago districts in the national house of representatives for several terms.

The Right Thing

A New Catarrh Cure, Which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately and only



very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. George J. Casanova of hotel [illegible] West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

SKULL AND CROSSBONES UP.

Nailed at Head of Flagstaff in Yard of Taunton High School, and Pupils Seem Innocent.

Taunton, Mass., Nov. 13.—The high school faculty is in an excited state of mind. This morning on the big flagstaff in front of the building was a large flag adorned with skull and crossbones, and the worst of it was that it was nailed there, and it required the services of a forty-foot ladder and considerable work on the part of the janitor to get the flag down. In front of the building also, on the concrete walk, had been chalked strange figures, expressive of contempt for the ball team of another school in a neighboring city. It has been learned that the flag was put up about 10:30 o'clock last night, and that over a hundred boys assisted in the affair. The principal of the school has questioned all of the boys of the school, but thus far every one of them seems to be innocent. Something of the kind was done a few years ago, when Paul Bunker, now of West Point, was at the school, and he promptly owned up to having done the deed, and was obliged to get out and remove the marks and suffer on markings beside.

GOOD SLEIGHING.

Littleton Has Eight Inches of Snow —First of the Season.

Littleton, Nov. 13.—After a steady snow fall for fifteen hours, eight inches of snow, the first of the season, is on the ground here and many sleighs are out.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

WOMAN AND HOME

PROVED HERSELF A SUCCESS.

Lady Who Controlled Passenger Department of Pan-American.

The Pan-American exposition did more toward dignifying the cause of woman and woman's work than any other enterprise in years. The first decided step in advance was taken when it was arranged to have no building specially devoted to the work done by women, but instead to place these exhibits where they belonged without classification as to sex. In addition women were assigned duties in various departments which heretofore had been entirely assumed by men.

One young woman who proved herself successful to an unusual degree was Mrs. White-Benson, who largely had the responsibility of the passenger department upon her delicate shoulders. The superintendent of the department, J. V. Mahoney, who had charge of the work from the time of the organization of the exposition company, was elected chairman of the western trunk line committee, with headquarters in Chicago at that time, and owing to the necessities of the case was obliged to take charge of the work there without delay. Mrs. Benson, who had been secretary to Mr. Mahoney, was so familiar with the details of the office and its requirements that there was no question of appointing a successor to Mr. Mahoney other than herself. Instead she was given almost entire charge of the complicated matters which constantly came to the department for adjustment, and be it said to her credit that no complaints were made of the manner in which any of the affairs were arranged. The duties required were manifold, as any one who has had dealings with railroads will understand.

MRS. MARY WHITE-BENSON.

Don't Tell Your Woes.

When in a "state of nerves," it is best not to seek human sympathy. Likely as not our friends have troubles of their own, and it's altogether too bad to risk breaking the possible weak link of the chain of friendship.

When the blue devils get you, just fly away to the park unless you can get to the country or the seashore.

There you may tell your trials to the trees, with no fear of upsetting them. Their nerves are warranted. They'll murmur any amount of consolation and go right along with their work, caring not one whit whether or not you think their choice of autumn garb is a success.

Or go to the clouds. They'll take on all sorts of shapes for your diversion and still "roll by," none the worse for your attention.

If even the park is out of the question, try it on the dog. He'll listen with the most flattering attention, and if you lay on the agony strong enough he may whimper his sympathy. At any rate he'll stay by you and sit close until you take a more roseate view of affairs in this vale of tears. And then he'll show his glee most unmistakably. How his tail will fly!

Should none of these be within your reach there's still one solace left. You can surely recall some person much worse off than yourself. In conning over his or her woes you will at least find comparative comfort.

At any rate save your friends. You may need them some day.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Leland Stanford's Ambition.

Mrs. Stanford is thoroughly absorbed in the Leland Stanford, Jr., university at Palo Alto, which is beautifully situated in the center of thousands of acres of the most productive land in California.

It was in March, 1884, at the time of the death of her beloved son, that the thought first occurred to the sorrowing parents to found a college for young men and women in his memory.

The cornerstone of this most costly monument in the history of the world was laid in May, 1887, and the university was formally opened in October, 1891. The magnificent Taj Mahal, that wonderful memorial tomb at Agra, in India, cost $16,000,000, but this is much less than the amount of the endowment of the Stanford university. The one monument is but a masterpiece of beauty: the other is the source of education and inspiration to higher achievements for countless thousands in the years to come.

Mrs. Stanford has given her entire time and attention to this great loving memorial to her son and to her husband, who bequeathed to her this trust of affection. Her one ambition is to make the university one of the greatest educational institutions in the world.—Ledger Monthly.

A Popular White House Mistress.

Beautiful, vivacious, affable and rich, Dolly Madison dispensed a lavish hospitality at her husband's house while he was secretary of state and presided at such social functions as took place in the White House during Jefferson's days. Becoming regularly installed as its mistress at her husband's inauguration in 1809, she was the leader of Washington society for sixteen years. No lady of the White House ever approached her in popularity except Harriet Lane, the mistress of the mansion in the time of the bachelor president Buchanan, and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Madison never forgot the name of a person she had once met. She always recollected every incident of consequence connected with the history of every person presented to her, thus making every one feel that he held a high place in her esteem. In this way she disarmed much of the hostility to the weak administration of Madison and won him many friends whose support was of the highest value to him and to the country during the tempestuous days of the troubles between the United States and England. Worthy as Madison was, Mrs. Madison was a much greater person in her field than he was in his.—Leslie's Weekly.

Sumatra Marriage Rules.

In Sumatra marriage customs are somewhat quaint, but on the whole things are arranged very comfortably for the women. For instance, the husband settles a marriage portion on his wife before the nuptials are celebrated, and, though he may subsequently get a separation from her, he can neither alienate this portion nor touch any of the property she may have brought into the marriage contract.

Husbands and wives live in separate houses, the former visiting the latter every evening. If there are children, the boys only live with their mother until their fourth birthday, when they take up residence with their father. The girls remain with their mother until they marry, which they do at an early age, when they remove to a small house close to the maternal dwelling.

When a woman becomes a widow, she plants a flagstaff at her door from which a flag flies. That flag is of no little importance in the widow's fate, for so long as it remains untorn by the winds she is compelled by etiquette to remain unmarried. When the first little rent in the flag appears, and it may be most minute, she is free to accept the first suitor who offers.

Women In Street Cars.

One way in which women show a self conscious timidity which calls upon them many uncomplimentary remarks is in finding a seat. A woman enters a closed car, grabs the first strap at hand and does not look around or move until in case of a crowd she is pushed along. Frequently one or two women will stand in one end of a car, with two or three seats vacant in the other, and unless some one takes the trouble to tell them or a courteous man gives up his seat at the lower end to take a vacant one at the other they continue to stand. Often a man will look up from his paper, see the woman standing before him, look up to the other end of the car with the vacant seats and then back to his paper again with a disgusted air which says plainly:

"Well, if that woman doesn't know enough to take a seat when it is vacant she will not get one from me."

It is annoying to travel in the street cars and be hustled and jostled by all classes of people, but as long as the larger proportions of the women are obliged to do it they had better face the necessity with all the good sense they can muster. —New York Times.

Monotonous Voice Tones.

In everyday life most persons use one note in speaking. It is very irritating, just as annoying as would be the use of one note on a piano. No matter how beautiful the tone, the incessant employment of one note in the scale is unendurable. The brain shrinks from all monotony. If you listen to voices that are otherwise beautiful and catch the one note tone, you will be affected just as you would be listening to a musical instrument that gives sound in one note. Its beauty of tone does not save it from condemnation. The habits of life lead persons to the use of a monotonous pitch. Now couple the high pitch that drives many a member of the household out of the home in search of relief through pleasures obtained elsewhere. — Good Housekeeping.

Don't Be Photographed In Silk.

Certain materials are risky, to say the least, in a photograph. Satins or silks with high luster throw lights and shadows which are harsh and unexpected in reproduction. Softly folding, easily draped and not pronounced are crapes, either silk or wool, and chiffon. Stiff, starchy effects are to be strictly tabooed unless it be the translucence of Swiss or organdie. Stripes and large patterns in lace or silk are failures. So are big brocades or plaids. Velvet and fine furs are especially happy selections, and such accessories as a handsome opera cloak or a long ostrich fan are deemed happy adjuncts with full dress.

A Tactful Princess.

The charm of Princess Christian, says one who knows her, is her quiet tact and sudden little flashes of sympathy. Her manner is dignified and staid and her face one which suggests repose of thought and a certain amount of reserve. At a hospital gathering at which she presided once she stayed a little time after the formal ceremonies were concluded. Then she turned to the lady with her and said, with a laugh: "Now we will go. When the speeches had to be made, I was eminently useful, but now that the poor dear students are dying to dance I can but be a nuisance."

Castor Oil For Children.

A writer states that children make no fuss about taking castor oil if it is given to them in the following manner: Take one cup of milk, one of treacle, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of castor oil, a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, two of ginger, a little salt and enough flour to make a stiff paste. Roll this out, cut it into shapes and bake them in a quick oven. One or two, he says, are equal to a good dose of oil.

A room that has become stuffy from too much use or from tobacco smoke may be rendered sweet and habitable by placing half an ounce of spirits of lavender and a lump of salt of ammonia in a wide mouthed fancy jar or bottle and leaving it uncovered. This is a pleasant deodorizer and disinfectant, filling the room with a delicate perfume.

Don't keep flour in the cellar, or in a damp place. Keep it in bins if possible in the kitchen. Tin bins can be purchased to put on the wall, with a sort of crank or sieve at the bottom. This prevents the gates and also the mice from getting into the flour.

A grave error with many a mamma is that she'll allow nothing whatever done because it will "make a mess." This is more usually the case when a child has not a playroom of its own and is one of the good reasons why it should have one.

A pretty cup and saucer, a single rose laid beside the plate or a dainty bit of cut glass to hold the salt wherewith to season the tiresome liquid diet help to make the invalid forget that gruel will be served again in a few hours.

To avoid stickiness when seeding raisins rub a little butter on the fingers and on the knife.

In Haste to Get Rich

The brainiest and busiest men in the world avoid collapse by taking Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with their meals.

The strife to get ahead quickly is responsible for most of the physical break-down which makes weaklings of men and women.

This is a perfectly usual result of overwork and nervous strain, and it must be admitted that frequently the relief sought is in stimulants that are worse than the trouble itself.

There are thousands who can tell such a sufferer that *Johann Hoff's Malt Extract* is the great strength and flesh builder, and these thousands are among the brainiest and busiest men and women of to-day.

The Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a Perfect Upbuilder of Strength

It is quite true that this medicine has a record all over Europe as well as America—a record unapproached by any medicine in the world. *Johann Hoff's Malt Extract* is not an unhealthy stimulant; it makes flesh and blood. Most everybody is familiar with the unqualified endorsement it has received from prominent persons in this country and Europe.

It is delicate and pleasing, can be taken by the weakest stomach, and does its work promptly. If you are weak and ill it is the safest and surest help, and it is always within easy reach. You can put this statement to test for a trifle, and you will never regret having done so.

Always insist on Johann Hoff's.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

Sustains Repairs Builds Up and Strengthens...

EISNER AND MENDELSON COMPANY NEW YORK. SOLE AGENTS

BABES IN THE MILLS

MISS ASHBY'S REJOINDER TO AN ANONYMOUS CRITIC.

Says She Didn't Tell Half She Knew of Child Labor In the South—Attempts at Legislation—Influence of Northern Capital.

It is somewhat difficult to write a reply to an attack upon one's statements in which one is given the "lie direct." The anonymous writer of an article in The Herald hardly does his subject justice in not stating which part of the thousand odd miles of "south" he hails from. It is easy to say "I have not seen," but more difficult to refute "I have seen."

I have no object to gain in exaggerating the evil of child labor in the south, and indeed those who have had far wider experience than I declare I have not spoken or written half strongly enough. I have myself seen children of six to seven years in the mills of Alabama and, besides counting them in twenty-four mills, have direct statements from several of the managers which make their proportion to workers more than twelve years of age between 6 and 7 per cent. I have the actual count in Augusta, Ga., made fifteen months ago, which gives them as 558 in eight mills, and the hours run by day and night, which show "the little gray shadow" toiling from dawn to dusk.

I never said the south could not compete with the north without child labor, because I believe it can, but I said that this was the plea urged by the mill interest opposing child labor legislation. I can produce any number of witnesses to prove that this was urged before the legislatures of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina last fall. Indeed, it was carefully explained to me by almost every employer of child labor that children under twelve were "no use," but that legislation to prevent their employment would check investment from the north.

I can also produce the repeal of the old Alabama child labor law in 1894, which was made on the promise of the Chicopee mills, Massachusetts, to establish a factory at Alabama City in the event of such repeal. Mr. R. A. Mitchell, their manager, was our chief opponent in Alabama last year, and in his address to the legislature cited that repeal as "fairness to capital, from which he trusted they would not go back."

Operatives sign pledges to work so many of their families in the mills before they are allowed one of the company's houses, which are the only ones within their means. This necessitates child labor in five out of ten cases. A very slight acquaintance with economic tendencies that if adults refuse to work without their children it is because their own wages are too small to live upon, while the law allows children to be worked.

I did not say children were aroused at 6 o'clock in the morning. They are at work by that time or are leaving the night shift. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago wrote me that she had seen tiny children working at night in the South Carolina mills.

I would also refer to the article of Commissioner Lang in his report on labor and printing for North Carolina, in which the existence of child labor plays a prominent part.

"The illiterate negro," writes one correspondent to him, "sends his child to school. The illiterate white man sends his to the mill."

In every mill I visited I was told that [illegible] was paid, and I found [illegible] children [illegible] but one rule [illegible]. There might be termed "learners," but they worked from 6 to 6, with from thirty to forty-five minutes break, every day notwithstanding.

Out of twenty-four mills I visited in Alabama eleven were run entirely by northern capital. I know of many more both in that and other states, so that my experience differed from that of my critic in finding it "rare" for a share of stock to be owned outside the district where the mill is situated.

As many of the managers are New England or Pennsylvania men, it is a little difficult to understand their having been "friends from boyhood days" with the "poor whites" who come into the mill from countless isolated places and are notoriously restless, drifting from one of these ideally pictured mills to another.

I concur with Mr. Kincaid in believing that the operatives in most of the mills are better off as regards money than ever before, but this does not justify child labor, which means the destruction of the industry in the future, although large dividends for the present.

It is strange that if the Georgia mill owners were so eager for the abolition of child labor, regarding it as unnecessary and unprofitable, no less than thirty of them should have appeared before the legislature last session to defeat a very mild child labor law, and I would like to know who is going to "fight bill after bill to death" if not they.

If the mill owners are honest in their desire to abolish child labor, they will press for legislation. Only legislation can secure this, for their "agreements" have no value in law—no penalty for breach, no guarantee for new mills. The law is a terror to evildoers, not to those endeavoring to promote the very thing it enforces.

I happen to know that this agreement was suggested as a means of quieting public agitation and as a "sop to Cerberus" to prevent legislation if possible which would bring in its train ultimately inspection and enforcement.

A century of experience in England and New England has shown one thing more clearly than another. It is that child labor must be restricted by law. Today the only civilized community in the world without such a law is in the southern states, and those who seek to prevent its enactment are striving to keep it uncivilized in this particular matter that they may exploit it for their own ends.

The animus shown on this subject proves it. I do not desire to justify myself, but I am the voice of the children who cannot speak for themselves, and I repeat that I have made no statement which I could not vindicate in a court of law and given no picture of a wrong which is crushing the most hopeless beings who in this land of freedom appeal most strongly to the chivalry of her citizens, which is not a long way within the truth.

I have seen and known of things in connection with this child labor of the south with which I could paint New York red; but, as with the horrors of war, one has to look on the broad question and not on particular cases which work on one's emotions. But this I will say, "I would rather see a battlefield strewn with the dead bodies of thousands of little children than I would see them condemned to the moral and physical degradation, the hopeless ignorance, the weary slavery of their lives, as I know them as baby workers in the southern mills."—Irene M. Ashby Macfayden in New York Herald.

WOMEN WAGE EARNERS.

New York's Female Workers as a Class Are Underpaid.

For a girl coming to New York to study an income of at least $12 a week is necessary to live in civilized decency, leaving the luxuries out of the question. Anything less means physical deterioration, a dulling of the mental faculties and a consequent inability to do her work well.

Judged by this standard 90 per cent of the working women of New York are dangerously underpaid. Less than 10 per cent—that is, less than 15,000—receive $9 a week or more. Twenty-eight per cent—in round numbers 45,000—are paid less than $5. The general average is $5.24. Altogether there are about 150,000 women wage earners in the city. They divide naturally into three great classes — factory workers, commercial employees, such as clerks, saleswomen, stenographers and telegraphers, and domestic workers. In the commercial pursuits there is probably the largest number of adequately paid workers; but, on the whole, considering the majority of ordinary workers, there is little or no difference in conditions. The average working woman suffers physically from lack of food, from insanitary housing both at home and in her workshop, from inability to get sufficient and suitable clothing. On the psychological side she suffers chiefly from an inadequate system of education and want of wholesome amusement and recreation.

These women wage earners comprise about one-fifth of the adult population, so their healthy development, physically and mentally, morally and spiritually, is a matter of vital consequence to the whole community. Yet not one person in a thousand ever thinks of them. The few who have not only thought, but investigated and tried to improve conditions, have, for the most part, been workers like themselves. To the 10 per cent of the working men and women organized in trades unions belongs most of the credit for the state and national legislative committees which have investigated the affairs of working women and for the factory and sweatshop inspection laws which have wrought some improvement.—Harper's Bazar.

Strike Only as Last Resort.

The advice of the executive council of the International Cigar Makers' union to its local branches to carefully investigate conditions before going on strike is timely and evidently needed. The right to strike does not necessarily imply that every strike entered into by local unions is justified or can even be defended upon the grounds of common sense. More money is wasted on useless and often senseless strikes than would have been sufficient to save some of the big strikes from defeat. If the advice to investigate conditions before striking were strictly followed out, strikes would rarely occur, for if conditions were found to be in favor of the strikers winning it is certain that a settlement would be reached without the strike taking place. On the other hand, if conditions were found to be not favorable for [illegible] could be equally sure that [illegible] take place. The problem of "How to avoid strikes" is one capable of a solution, provided a little common sense is used.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

E. W. Grove

The remedy that cures a cold in one day

THE POULTRY YARD.

Geese should not be picked after cold weather sets in.

Hens that are expected to lay regularly during the winter must have extra care.

The objection to a hard board floor is that it often causes lameness, crooked toes, etc.

Hens two or three years old will not lay so many eggs as will pullets in the first twelve months after they first begin to lay.

Live poultry cannot be shipped any great distance without loss either in summer or winter. It is best to send all poultry to market dressed.

A turkey in good condition can be made very fat in ten days by liberal feeding. It will do better in a small yard rather than in a close pen.

One reason why it is wasteful to keep food before the hens all the time is that as long as they have a plentiful supply before them they will not hunt elsewhere.

HIVE AND BEE.

A good way to keep the extra combs is to hang them in a rack in a dry room.

Frames of sealed honey should be used for late feeding, but if this cannot be done candy may be used.

Grapevines properly trained are desirable in the apiary. They furnish shade in summer and a windbreak in winter.

A hive of bees should always be approached from the rear or sides so as not to disturb the bees by obstructing their flight.

One advantage in having the bees to face to the north is that the hive is not so hot in summer and is more readily shaded if desired.

Store the honey in the driest and warmest room about the house. If there is any fire in it all the better, as honey should not be left where it will freeze in winter.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Street Cleaners Get Back Pay.

Nearly 4,000 of the street cleaners of New York city are happy over the fact that after a long legal battle for their rights the court of appeals has affirmed the decision of the supreme court of New York county, which gives them judgment against the municipality for $1,336,000 in wages due for overtime work between Jan. 1, 1892, and March 26, 1894, beyond eight hours per day.

This decision fortifies the eight hour law for public employees, as one of the contentions of the appeal by the city was that the "labor law" had no proper application in the street cleaning department, whose employees "had accepted such employment upon a stated salary, which was regularly paid to and accepted by each in full satisfaction for all services rendered."

Labor Has Steadily Won.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railway system, says, "My observation in the last twenty-five years has been that labor has steadily won and [illegible] in the struggle which always exists more or less." Mr. Ingalls is undoubtedly correct, for, whatever the temporary reverses may be, organized labor emerges stronger than before.

JAPANESE WOMEN.

They Are Taught When Young to Be Thorough Housekeepers.

In Japan girls are brought up to sew, cook and attend to the homes, for even the women of the highest class have household duties to perform.

Japanese ladies never go to market; the market comes to them—that is, the dealers bring round their wares for sale at their customers' houses. The fishmonger brings his stock, and whatever is bought he prepares for cooking.

Most Japanese women make their own clothes, and even the wealthiest embroider their own garments. They are thrifty little dressmakers and do much careful planning and cutting as well as painstaking renovation of worn clothing, says Home Notes.

The dinner hour all the year round is a little before dusk. A miniature table about a foot square and eight inches high is placed before each person. On this is placed a lacquered tray with space for four or five dishes, each measuring four or five inches across. Each little bowl and dish has its special place, the soup always being in the middle and the rice to the left. The appetite is reckoned by the number of bowls of rice eaten. A maid is at hand with a large bowl of rice to replenish the small ones.

Directly one empties a bowl she replenishes it, but should one leave even a few grains she will understand that one has had sufficient.

Great care and much artistic taste are employed in preparing dinner. The viands are always served in the daintiest fashion, and when guests are present the meal becomes quite a ceremonious affair. The skill shown by the cook is quite remarkable. For instance, an omelet will be served in the form of a chrysanthemum, while fish is shredded to look like snow, and chicken is done up in all sorts of odd shapes.

Poorly Paid Rugmakers.

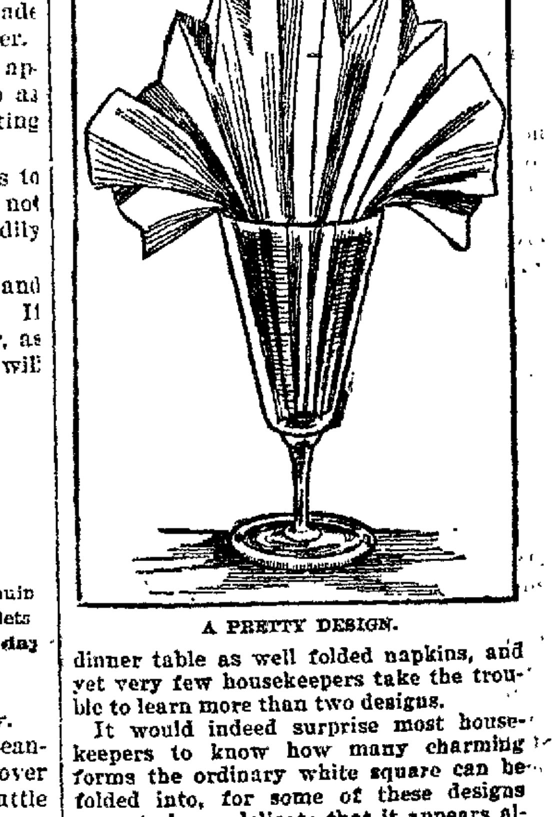
Few people realize that a square foot of the average Persian rug is worth about $10 and it takes a single weaver twenty-three days to complete this portion. This allows the weaver about 44 cents per day for her wool and her labor, but three-fourths of this amount goes to pay for the wool, and only 11 cents per day is left for the weaver. The wages of the producer of the inferior rug are a little better. A square foot is sold for about 60 cents, and the time required for weaving it is but two days, thus allowing the weaver 30 cents per day for her wool and labor. She uses inferior wool, wanting but little of it, and pays only a nominal sum for a cheap dye. The framework of her loom costs comparatively little, as the rug it produces is from twenty to thirty times the size of the superior rug. Thus it appears that in the long run the inferior weaver is better paid than the one who fatigues her brain with her efforts to produce a rug of the best quality.—Chicago Record-Herald.

British Embassador's Family.

Lady Pauncefote and her four daughters, who have lived in the United States since 1889, when Sir Julian was appointed to represent Great Britain at Washington, declare they would rather reside in the capital of the United States than anywhere else, London not excepted. Their long residence in Washington, during which they have seen three presidents in the White House, has made them so much a part of the capital that it is doubtful if any other family would be missed as much as they. The series of dinners given at the British embassy are, next to the dinners of the president, vice president and chief cabinet officers, the most important social events of the season. Lady Pauncefote is extremely fond of outdoor exercise and is seen regularly driving or walking on the avenues of the capital.

Napkin Folding.

Table napkin folding is an art in itself, and it is just one of those things in which both taste and skill can be shown. Nothing gives such a finish to a well decorated



A PRETTY DESIGN.

dinner table as well folded napkins, and yet very few housekeepers take the trouble to learn more than two designs.

It would indeed surprise most housekeepers to know how many charming forms the ordinary white square can be folded into, for some of these designs seem to be so delicate that it appears almost impossible that they can be formed without cutting the material.

Mme. Melba and the Old Woman.

Mme. Melba, never tired of relating the strange experiences which have fallen to her lot, says the most pathetic incident occurred when she was singing at Philadelphia. "When I left the Academy," she says, "my arms were full of roses. A white haired women stepped forward and said: 'God bless your beautiful heart. I have been waiting in the snow for you to come out. Your voice is the most beautiful thing in the world. Will you give me a rose to keep in memory of it?' There she stood, white haired, in the driving snow, poorly clad in black and with lines of grief and age seamed on her face, waiting to tell me that I had made her happy. I gave her every flower I had. I kissed her on both cheeks, and we cried together."

"Pin Money."

When pins were first invented in the fourteenth century, the maker was allowed to sell them on Jan. 1 and 2 only, and upon these days the women flocked to buy them. They were so expensive that it was customary to give as a wedding present a certain sum of money to be used as "pin money," hence the term.

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ILWAY FIGHT ENDED.

rriman, Hill and Morgan Join Interests.

ATEST COMBINE IN HISTORY.

e Forty-seven Thousand Miles of ck, Covering Almost the Entire ited States, Will Be Consolidated der Agreement Just Reached.

w York, Nov. 13.—While New : was asleep at 2 o'clock yesterday ning three of the great financiers railroad men of the world sat to- er in the library of the mansion of of their number and there put the hing touches to the plan for a final ement of the long pending fight the control of the Northern Pa- railroad.

e men who formed this party were es J. Hill, master spirit of the t Northern railroad and the great oad builder of the northwest; E. Harriman, president of the Union fic and Southern Pacific, and ge W. Perkins, the shrewd as- nt of John Pierpont Morgan.

e clash of interests that wiped out ines in Wall street on May 9 last, made multimillionaires timid and e ordinary speculators to frenzy, brought on a money panic and d the allied banks to toss millions the street to save their patrons absolute ruin—all these were for- n by the three calm men as they ogether.

ey succeeded in perfecting a plan h will bring together under joint ol or actual consolidation a net- of railways aggregating 47,372 of track and covering the great ase of country between Chicago he Pacific coast.

Important Meeting Today.

is expected that the first official nnouncements of actual transactions nnection with the deal will follow eeting of the directors of the North- Pacific railroad which will be held his city today. At that meeting directors will be asked to ratify portions of the plan which di- affect Northern Pacific securi-

is understood that, among other s, the question of retiring North- Pacific preferred will be brought d that following the action of the ors official notices will be sent to holders apprising them of the ef- upon their holdings of the settle-

t how complete the statement will doubtful, as there is a difference

E. H. HARRIMAN.

nion among the insiders concern- e advisability of making a com- statement covering all the points e and the decisions reached. One of the controversy favors a full plicit announcement of the whole while the other side maintains t is better to have events speak emselves.

To Let the Events Speak.

latter policy seems to be the one receives the greatest favor, and sequence Wall street awaits with at the outcome of the Northern meeting today and the result of eeting of the Burlington directors cago on Thursday. Still later the Pacific end of the deal will be known, and after that St. Paul hicago and Northwestern direct- ay have something to divulge to hareholders.

the meeting of the Burlington on Thursday the most important s will take definite shape through ficial announcement of the elec- representatives of the Union Pa- he St. Paul and the Chicago and western to membership in the

e vague reports are afloat con- g the retirement of Northern Pa- d Union Pacific preferred. noth- finite has been obtained on these as yet. Union Pacific preferred ted to 4 per cent dividends, while rn Pacific preferred is entitled to with the common in any distri- above 4 per cent on both classes k. For this reason the idea pre- n some quarters that Union Pa- referred will be absolutely re- nd that a uniform dividend rate er cent will be paid by both Un- cific common and Northern Pa- mmon and preferred.

urglars Left Nitroglycerin.

ville, Ky., Nov. 13.—A quantity oglycerin which had been left by rs in a partially wrecked safe in enton bank at Trenton, Ky., ex- in the morning while the officers bank were making an examina- the premises. Flying pieces of ruck W. H. Dickerson, president bank, and Thomas Hewlett, a nt, and both men were mortally

THREE CONVICTS CAPTURED

Only Nine of the Escaped Prisoners Now at Large.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 13.—Three more of the twenty-six fugitive convicts from Fort Leavenworth prison were captured at Bazar, near Cottonwood Falls, Kan., late yesterday by penitentiary guards, after a fight in which one of the convicts was shot. The captured men are Gilbert Mullins (white), Fred Robinson (mulatto) and Sol Southerland (Indian). Southerland was wounded, but not seriously. He was also shot while making his escape from the prison last week.

Gilbert Mullins and Sol Southerland are those who captured Sheriff Cook near Topeka last Sunday. Fred Robinson had joined them, it is thought, after the capture of Thompson in Council Grove. Only nine of the escaped convicts are yet to be taken, and the whole country is on the lookout.

Two men supposed to be convicts stole a horse and buggy from a man near Atchison and robbed him of what money he had, but finally abandoned the vehicle after being pursued some distance.

Lawrence Lewis was returned to the prison in irons yesterday and is in the hospital in a critical condition from his wounds. Frank Thompson, when brought in, was found to be only slightly wounded. When the latter recovers, a twenty-five pound ball will be chained to his ankle as punishment.

Work on the new cellhouse, stopped at the time of the outbreak, has been resumed.

GREAT WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Fund of $2,500,000 Becomes Available Therefor.

Boston, Nov. 13.—Plans are well under way for the establishment in Boston of a woman's technical college, with a foundation fund of $2,500,000.

The founding of this college "for the purpose of teaching medicine, designing, telegraphy and other branches of art, science and industry best calculated to enable the scholars to acquire an independent livelihood," was provided for by the will of John Simmons, a wealthy clothing merchant of Boston, who died in 1875. The Simmons estate inventoried $1,771,410, of which $1,436,022 was real estate and $335,388 personal. This has been increased largely by judicious handling. Mr. Simmons bequeathed a large part of this, subject to the life interests of two daughters, for the purpose of founding a college. He provided that when the accumulation should amount to $500,000 the college might be incorporated. That fund was reached a few weeks ago, while the principal itself now is more than $2,000,000.

The Simmons family now is practically extinct, and the fund is available for the purpose specified by the testator. All the preparations for the establishment of the institution already have been made. The college will be dedicated, it is said, in the autumn of 1902.

Hunt Reports on Iglesias Case.

Washington, Nov. 13. — Governor Hunt of Porto Rico has cabled to the president his report on the arrest of Santiago Iglesias, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, whose arrest on a charge of conspiracy as he landed at San Juan a day or two ago was called to President Roosevelt's attention by Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor. The report is withheld for a time, and no information regarding it is obtainable at the White House. It is believed that further details have been requested by the president. Whether Iglesias is still in custody or has been released since complaining of his detention is not known here.

Naples Rescued From Camorra.

Rome, Nov. 13.—Municipal elections were held yesterday in Naples, where the municipality had been suppressed for two years owing to wholesale corruption by the Camorra party and where the city administration had been conducted by the government. The result was the defeat of the Camorra candidates by a small majority. The press congratulates Naples upon the defeat of the Camorra organization by honest candidates, comparing it with the defeat of Tammany Hall by the friends of good government in New York.

Americans In Hamburg Line.

London, Nov. 13.—"An American syndicate has purchased 10,000 shares of the stock of a Hamburg steamship line through a Vienna bank," says the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail. "The purchaser is thus enabled to demand at the next meeting a revision of the articles of association in its own favor. There is a general feeling here that the American danger to German shipping is more serious than had been supposed."

Gold From Spanish Main.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 13.—The British schooner Union, which arrived here on Monday, brought twenty-two pounds of Spanish gold in coin and bars, found in Central American waters near Cayman Brac by Captain Magnus Barton and associates. The coins bear the date of 1753. They are valued at between $6,000 and $7,000

New World's Linotype Record.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 13.—Daniel Tew, a Mergenthaler linotype machine operator at The Daily Iowa Capital office in this city, has broken the world's record for speed. He set 3,344 lines of nonpareil in eight hours, newspaper measure, equal to 86,944 ems.

Governor Hunt Coming Home.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 13.—Governor Hunt and Mr. Brumbaugh, commissioner of education, have left for the United States on the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company's steamer Ponce, Captain Sargent.

BLACK AGAINST HILL.

Former Governors Lead Opposing Molineux Counsel.

THE CASE COMES UP NEXT WEEK.

Brilliant Array of Legal Talent Will Be Feature in Next Act of Most Interesting Drama of Recent Criminal History.

New York, Nov. 13.—One of the most remarkable criminal trials which ever absorbed the attention of this community will on Thursday next have a feature equally uncommon—that of two former governors of the Empire State arguing on opposite sides of the case.

It is the case of Roland B. Molineux, reprieved from death by decree of the court of appeals. That long delayed action of the court practically opens up the case again, and both sides have girded up their loins for the coming struggle. The lawyers for the defense, Weeks, Battle & Marshall, have added former Governor Black and former District Attorney Olcott to their side.

Former Governor Hill has been retained by the district attorney, and

FORMER GOVERNOR BLACK.

when the case is called on Thursday by Judge Newburger in part 1 of general sessions the two former governors will argue their separate views of the case before the court, the one pleading that the indictment against Molineux be dismissed, the other urging to the contrary.

Whether the indictment will be dismissed or whether there will be a retrial will depend on the view which the court may take of the case after the arguments have been heard, and particularly on the plea which Mr. Black is expected to make that the evidence as presented to the grand jury was not in accordance with law, as was subsequently set forth by the judges of the court of appeals.

Will Ask Dismissal of Indictment.

On this ground Mr. Black will ask to have the indictment against Molineux dismissed. Should that plea fail, it is said to be the intention of the defense to ask the court to direct that the secret minutes of the grand jury which indicted Molineux be laid before the attorneys for the defense in order that they may see on just what the indictment was based.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who prosecuted the case against Molineux, has been in communication with former Governor Hill throughout the last week. At the district attorney's office yesterday it was said he intended going to Albany tonight for the purpose of assisting Mr. Hill in the preparation of briefs against the motion to dismiss the indictment.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Black are known to have the case well in hand. Both are recognized as lawyers of great acuteness and ready wit, and when the two meet as opponents in this noted case a battle royal is expected.

Molineux meanwhile continues to occupy his old cell in the Tombs and so far as one can judge from his demeanor is more confident than ever that with this new trial of strength between the legal giants his own trials will shortly end and that ere long prison bars which bolted on him twenty-two months ago will open to freedom and to friends.

Yangtse Valley Now Peaceful.

London, Nov. 13. — Telegraphing from Hankow Nov. 5, the Peking correspondent of The Times, Dr. Morrison, says: "The Yangtse valley is now peaceful, and no doubt is entertained that the court will return to Peking. Trade is very active here. The manufacture of arms and ammunition is proceeding on a great scale at all the principal Chinese arsenals. There are 2,000 workmen in the Hankow arsenal and 2,500 in the arsenal at Shanghai."

Incendiary Fire In Bath.

Bath, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A fire, thought to be of incendiary origin, broke out last night in the general store of A. E. White at Savona, six miles east of Bath, which, with W. W. Stevenson's clothing store, George W. Saxton's drug store, the residence and office of Dr. H. S. Gillett, was destroyed. The fire was under control before midnight. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Big Game Preserve.

Middletown, N. Y., Nov. 13.—One hundred and seventy-five sportsmen residing in this state near the Pennsylvania line have purchased 400 acres of wild land in Pike county, Pa., to avoid the payment of the hunter's license of $10 each exacted by the Pennsylvania authorities from nonproperty owning hunters.

Anarchist Meeting Prohibited.

London, Nov. 13.—An anarchist meeting to "commemorate the legal murder of the Chicago anarchists," which had been called for last night, was prohibited by the police. Prince Krapotkine, Malatesta and Louise Michel were among the promoters.

MORE CARNEGIE MILLIONS.

Endowment Fund For Pittsburg Institutes Increased.

Pittsburg, Nov. 13. By adding $2,000,000 to an endowment fund for the Carnegie institute and the proposed Carnegie polytechnic school Andrew Carnegie has pledged himself to give more than $15,000,000 to Pittsburg and lives within a radius of ten miles of the city. Pittsburg, of course, got the lion's share. Mr. Carnegie made his announcement at the close of a conference he had with the board of trustees of Carnegie institute.

When Mr. Carnegie made the announcement that he had added another million to the endowment for the present institute and a second million to the endowment for the proposed polytechnic school, the men assembled with him gave him three cheers.

The following is a list of the more important gifts that Mr. Carnegie has given this section: Carnegie institute, $320,000; endowment to Carnegie institute, $2,000,000; branch libraries in Pittsburg, $300,000; library in Allegheny, $250,000; addition to be built in Carnegie institute, $3,600,000; proposed Carnegie polytechnic institute, $5,000,000 for buildings and $1,000,000 for equipments; endowment to polytechnic institute, $2,000,000; libraries at Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne and other towns within ten miles of Pittsburg, $500,000; total, $15,470,000.

RATHBUN'S CONSPIRACY.

Corpse's Name Was Goodman—Denies He Killed Him.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.—Newell C. Rathbun, who, according to the police, has confessed that he planned to defraud an insurance company out of $4,000 by pretending that a corpse shipped to Little Rock, Ark., was his own dead body, has admitted, according to the authorities, that the man who accompanied him to the hotel in Jeffersonville, Ind., and was found dead the next day was Charles Goodman, who is said to have come from Evansville, Ind.

The Jeffersonville authorities will make claim for the custody of Rathbun on a charge of murder.

Just before he was taken back to jail Rathbun made the following statement to Chief of Detectives Sullivan:

"I admit everything except that I killed Goodman. I meant to kill him and kept him drunk for the purpose, but he died of alcoholism, and I was not forced to make away with him."

Special Jury For Rathbun.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 13.—Judge J. K. Marsh of the Clark county circuit court will impanel a special grand jury Monday to consider the case of Rathbun. The regular term of court will not be held until February.

Minister's Mysterious Death.

New York, Nov. 13.—The Rev. Christian Haddeus, for many years pastor of a Lutheran church in Columbus, O., is dead in this city. His body was found floating in the water off South Brooklyn last Saturday and taken to the morgue. There it lay unidentified until yesterday, when Adolph Kerler of New York city, a nephew of the minister, claimed it. Just how Mr. Haddeus met his death will probably never be known, but the nephew thinks it an accident. He left Mr. Kerler's house Oct. 4 to draw money from a bank, but did not do so and was not seen alive afterward by his relatives. He was seventy years old.

Columbian Exiles In New York.

New York, Nov. 13.—General Pedro Nel Ospina, Colombia's former minister of war, is here as an exile, arriving yesterday on board the Atlas line steamship Alene in company with another Colombian exile, General Holguin. General Ospina is also credited with a plan to have restored to power President Sanclemente and the ligitimate government, but Vice President Marroquin, scenting danger to his own supremacy, interfered, flung Ospina into prison and put in his place Dr. Jose Vicente Concha, a person renowned in Bogota for practical politics, but not distinguished as a soldier.

To Fight War Department.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 13.—Colonel Russell B. Harrison, son of former President Benjamin Harrison, has been admitted to practice law by the county, state, supreme and federal courts. Colonel Harrison will open a law office in Indianapolis, and it is said that his associate will be Professor Ingler, dean of the Indianapolis College of Law. Colonel Harrison says he has taken this step in order to be better able to conduct his case against the war department. He was dismissed from the volunteer service in which he had been inspector general of Porto Rico without cause, it is charged.

Fire In Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 13.—A fire that started in the shoe store of N. O. Stone & Co., 46 and 48 Euclid avenue, late yesterday afternoon caused a loss of $75,000 to that firm, of which $50,000 is on stock and $25,000 on the building; insurance about 80 per cent of that sum. The jewelry firm of Arnstein Bros. & Mier, on the second floor of the Stone block, lost $40,000; insurance not stated. The upper stories were occupied by physicians, photographers and other tenants.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

General Santos J. Zelaya has been re-elected president of Nicaragua by a large vote.

It is reported that the natives of western Alaska are dying from an epidemic of measles.

John H. Joyce, former president of the Stoughton (Wis.) National Bank, who defalcated with $40,000, was caught on Monday after a two years' chase.

FOR NICARAGUA ROUTE.

Isthmian Canal Commission Unanimous In Its Choice.

REPORT PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.

Reasons For Dropping From Consideration Panama Project—Estimated Cost of Great Waterway Which It Will Take Ten Years to Build.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The report of the Isthmian canal commission was practically completed yesterday. It will be signed some time this week, perhaps tomorrow, and it will then be presented to the president. The report will say that consideration of all the information obtained with regard to the Nicaragua and Panama canal routes establishes that the former is "the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States."

Provision is made in the report for a canal which shall have a depth of 35 feet and a width at the bottom of at least 150 feet and which shall be provided with eight locks, four on either side of Lake Nicaragua.

The estimated cost of the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route is about $200,000,000. This is $78,000,000 more than it will cost to complete the Panama canal, excluding the price that would have to be paid for acquiring the Panama canal concession. While the Panama canal, after completion, would be shorter than the Nicaragua canal and would have fewer locks and less curvature, enabling a saving of twenty-one hours for the passage of a ship from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, this advantage is offset by the fact that the Nicaragua route is nearer to the United States, and a ship sailing between New York and San Francisco could save time by using the Nicaragua instead of the Panama route.

Recommendation Unanimous.

The commission declines to recommend for adoption a proposal submitted by the Panama Canal company relative to the price which shall be paid by the United States for its concession. Trammeled by this concession, Colombia is not free to enter into independent arrangements with the United States.

The recommendations of the commission are unanimous. There is not a dissenting voice to their incorporation in its final report.

The report gives in great detail the engineering questions which must be solved in connection with the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Borings made by engineers at Conchuda, just above the mouth of the San Carlos river, have established that it is the best site for the dam which will control the great discharge of that stream. The commission estimates that a saving of $3,000,000 will be effected by the selection of this site, while the engineering advantage will be correspondingly great.

The Ochoa dam project has been abandoned.

Artificial harbors must be constructed at Greytown and near Brito of a depth equal to that of the canal, and this work will be extremely expensive.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal will take about ten years.

General Merriam Retires.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam was placed on the retired list today on account of age. His present command, the department of Colorado, will be assumed temporarily by Brigadier General J. C. Bates, commanding the department of the Missouri. It is expected that Major General Arthur MacArthur about the 1st of January will be assigned to command the department of the Colorado. He has expressed a preference for that assignment, and the orders will be issued when he is relieved from his present duties in this city as a member of the board of brevets.

General De Wet Turns Up.

London, Nov. 13.—Lord Kitchener in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, Nov. 11, presents his weekly report and incidentally locates General De Wet in the northeastern part of the Orange River Colony. He says the Boers have recently been collecting under his leadership and that the British are now moving to disperse them. Lord Kitchener gives the Boer casualties since Nov. 4 as 63 killed, 106 wounded, 104 captured and 45 surrendered.

Lady Carew Dead at 104.

London, Nov. 13.—Lady Catherine Jane Carew, grandmother of the present Baron Carew, died yesterday at Woodstown, Waterford, aged 104. She was a guest at the famous Brussels ball on the eve of the battle of Waterloo and was a noted beauty at the court of Louis Philippe.

Ten Dead In Odessa Fire.

Odessa, Nov. 13.—The Mandelevitch buildings, one of the finest blocks in Odessa, which includes a fashionable arcade of shops, have been destroyed by fire. Ten persons perished, and thirty-five others were injured. The damage is estimated at $700,000.

Cavalry Ordered to Manila.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 13.—Orders have been issued at the department of the Missouri for the squadron of the Eleventh cavalry now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to proceed to San Francisco in time to sail for the Philippines Dec. 16.

Gift to Pennsylvania University.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Dr. George Woodward of this city yesterday sent a check for $20,000 to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to be used for the establishing of the Woodward fellowship in physiological chemistry.

STORM ON BRITISH COAST.

Many Shipping Casualties Are Reported.

London, Nov. 13.—A tremendous storm, with torrents of rain, is sweeping the north of Britain and Ireland. There have been serious floods in Yorkshire. Several of the suburbs of Dublin are flooded, and elsewhere in Ireland great damage has been done by floods. Several fatal accidents have occurred and railway communication is delayed.

Reports continually arrive of shipping casualties, especially on the Northumberland coast, where the storm is extremely violent.

Three vessels were driven ashore last night at the entrance to the Tyne. Four small vessels have been wrecked in the vicinity of Sunderland, and another has been wrecked off Hartlepool. Altogether nine persons were drowned in these disasters. The lighthouse on the Sunderland pier has been washed away.

The gale in the Irish channel is the severest known for many years. Five vessels have been wrecked in Kingstown harbor, which is strewn with wreckage.

The mailboat Nord, which started from Dover for Calais at half past 11 last night, ran down the lightship of the works of the new Dover pier. The crew of the lightship were drowned. It is reported in Dover that sixteen persons went down with the lightship. The Nord has gone ashore at the foreland, but her passengers are said to be safe.

REBUILD WEST POINT.

Recommendation of the Board of Visitors.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The most important feature of the report of the board of visitors to the West Point Military academy is a recommendation that the academy be rebuilt. The report says:

"It has been nearly a hundred years since West Point was founded, and from the birth of the institution nearly all the improvements have been on the patchwork plan. There is but one building constructed by the government at the post that is in harmony with this day and generation. All the others are old, uncomfortable and entirely inadequate to meet present conditions.

"Few of them are equipped with any of the conveniences now to be found in the average public school building in the country districts of many of the states. It can be truthfully said that there is a pressing necessity for a complete tearing down and a new building up. The policy pursued in this regard at Annapolis should be speedily adopted at West Point."

Murder Mystery In Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 13.—Cerro Gordo Hooks, a well known business man, died several weeks ago, and there were rumors afloat that his death occurred from other than natural causes. Two weeks after the interment of the body the grand jury ordered the corpse exhumed, and a well known physician and chemist was ordered to perform an autopsy. The stomach and other organs were taken from the body, and after an investigation of several days the chemist reported to a coroner's jury last night that sufficient ground glass and arsenic were found in the organs to cause death. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased had come to his death at the hands of a person or persons unknown.

Ameer's Brother Making Trouble.

London, Nov. 13.—"It is reported here," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, "that Jehandad Khan, who fled from Afghanistan on the death of the ameer, has been making trouble on the Indian frontier. He gathered several hundred followers and attacked an Afghan post of 200 troops commanded by Ali Akbar, near the frontier. Ali Akbar drove the rebels over the frontier, losing one officer and nine soldiers killed. The British authorities, according to report, then arrested Ali Akbar, while Jehandad fled to Kurram valley. Habib Ullah has ordered the troops to pursue Jehandad Khan."

Cuban Postal Finances.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The annual report of J. L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, gives the following comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of Cuba: Revenues—1900, $246,912; 1901, $367,634; increase, $120,722, or 48.89 per cent. Expenditures—1900, $598,497; 1901, $451,437; decrease, $147,059, or 24.57 per cent. Deficit—1901, $352,585; 1901, $83,803. The expenses of the Havana office have been reduced from $130,260 per annum to less than $100,000 despite great improvements effected.

Nurse Lost In North Woods.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Miss Margaret McConnell, twenty-three years old, a nurse, whose home is on Catherine street, this city, left her boarding place at McKeever, in the Adirondacks, at 9 o'clock Monday morning to take a short walk in the woods and has not been seen since. Fifty men have been searching for her. The hope of finding her alive is small.

A Four Million Dollar Mortgage.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 13.—There has been recorded in the county clerk's office a consolidated mortgage by the Hudson Valley Railway company on all its property. The mortgage is to the Merchants' Trust company of New York and is in the sum of $4,000,000.

Firemen Injured by Gas Explosion.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Five firemen were injured by an explosion of gas in a junction conduit of the Edison Heat, Light and Power company at Ninth and Sansom streets, in the business section of the city.

Weather Forecast.

Fair and colder; northwesterly gales, diminishing.

THE HAIR AND THE SCALP.

Some Valuable Suggestions as to the Use of the Brush.

In washing and brushing the hair it is well to remember that the epidermis and corium of the scalp are not supported by a thick layer of subtissue, as is the rest of the skin of the body. So in washing and drying the hair one's eagerness to be clean should not cause one to scrub the head as if strength were the one essential in obtaining good results.

Ofttimes one reads that brushing the hair every night will develop the muscles of the neck and arms, and at once the woman who wishes to be beautiful seizes a hairbrush and even takes one in each hand for symmetry's sake and goes through a regular Indian club exercise on her head. After some months' faithful devotion to the cause of muscles she proudly shows a finely rounded arm; but, alas, the hair is but a wisp! It is friction of the scalp, gentle and regular, that acts as a tonic. Brushing the hair will not affect the scalp, and the old saying that "you cannot brush the scalp too much or the hair too little" is to be heeded. Hair needs air as well as brushing. The custom of braiding it at night is conducive to bad results. It may be a little uncomfortable to have one's tresses flying around the face, but if one throw them over the pillow they will not interfere with one's comfort after the first few nights. It will be surprising to find what good results will come from this habit of allowing the hair freedom from twists and braids and hairpins.

Whims and Moods.

If we want to be liked, we must not allow moods, emotions or whims to come always to the surface. The friend who meets us with, "Oh, I'm so annoyed, I must tell you how I've been worried!" and such like exclamations is not half so welcome as the one who comes to us telling only of the bright happenings, who seems to give rather than to draw from us. And from this face we can learn one obvious lesson.

And another great secret of charm is charitableness and scrupulousness in not saying behind a person's back what one would not say to their face. It is so easy to make unkind fun, and sneering and witty remarks about others sometimes evoke much laughter, and people are deceived into fancying that such laughter means popularity. It may amuse us for the moment, but these are not the people one is anxious to meet again, for one feels that the chances are that we may serve at some time or other as material for other witty stories. And, deny the fact though we may, there is no doubt most of us do object to be held up to ridicule.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Alderman's Big Apple Orchards.

Out in a country of large things even such an apple orchard as that owned and managed by Mrs. Laura A. Alderman of Harley, S. D., stands out in the first rank. It contains 130 acres in full bearing of the finest fruit that the latitude affords. The land was taken up in 1876 and was gradually converted to the business of fruit raising. A scourge of grasshoppers which nearly destroyed all other crops in South Dakota left the country nearly poverty stricken for a time, and fruit dealers suffered with the rest. But pluck and energy saved the day for Mrs. Alderman, and for the past fifteen or twenty years her work has been a continuous success. The apples from the Alderman farm are gathered with special care and never fail of a good market. From 8,000 to 10,000 bushels are gathered each year, and in the harvest season forty or more persons are employed in the business. Mrs. Alderman's father was closely related to Colonel Ethan Allen of Vermont. She is now a resident of Detroit, Mich.—Leslie's Weekly.

Facts About Old Lace.

In fixing the approximate date of any given piece of lace it is well to remember that machine made thread was not used until after the beginning of the eighteenth century. Before that time the threads run in lengths of about twenty inches, for the worker could stretch no farther than her distaff and had to break off and join again; if after unraveling some twenty-five inches of thread no joint is found, the lace is surely after the introduction of machine made thread. The "bride's ornee" alone are enough to go by; in the fifteenth century the bar had only a knot or dot as ornament; in the sixteenth, a double or single loop; in the seventeenth, a star. The edging also helps; a sharp angle in the scallop fixes the date in the middle ages; the rounded scallop came in with the nineteenth century; with the seventeenth century a dotted scallop; the eighteenth one is more elaborate, a large alternating with a small scallop and dots along the center of each.—St. Louis Republic.

Beauty Hints.

Cultivate expression of the eyes. In a short time they will speak more eloquently than your tongue. Do not draw your eyelids together or pucker your face when exposed to a strong light. This makes wrinkles. Shade your eyes with your hand. Dark eyebrows and lashes are marks of beauty. When lighter than the hair, they may be made darker by applying green walnut juice with a small camel's hair brush. Do not pencil them. A slight arch and a fine line may be given to the eyebrows by pinching them between the fingers several times each day.

Never bite the lips to make them red. It not only makes them dark and sore, but it makes your face look drawn and distorted while you are biting them. If you bathe your lips occasionally with a little alum dissolved in water and apply glycerin, with a few drops of water of benzoin, the lips will be kept fresh and red and without injury.—Exchange.

Women and the Rifle.

The picturesque old Surrey town of Farnham, England, has taken a step toward encouraging marksmanship among women. It has the Ivy House Rifle club, to which women are admitted, and the first lady member was the Lady Mary Arkwright, a daughter of the house of Strafford.

There are hours on two days of the week during which the use of the range is specially reserved for women, and at all other times it is open to them in competition with the men.—Philadelphia North American.

Expensive Wedding Presents.

One of the most striking features of an up to date wedding is present giving and receiving. Wedding presents of late have become a positive tax on society.

They are not given because the donor is fond of the bride or the bridegroom, but simply because it is the fashion, and each year as luxury increases wedding presents become more costly.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1901.

The woman who is lecturing on "mere man" is compelled to employ one as press agent.

Seth Low says it is a "people's victory" and refrains from remarking, "We are the people."

Mr. Croker may emigrate to Bulgaria, where, it is said, conditions are more favorable to brigandage and outlawry.

By finally getting the prize Santos-Dumont demonstrates that he is not only an accomplished aeronaut, but a good collector.

Up to the present time the chief questions in which the king of England has figured are those of the court costume and title.

Porto Rico would like to have a tax put on Brazilian coffee. Porto Rico has mastered the intricacies of the tariff with great punctuality.

The man who goes to war must possess both physical and moral courage. He must take his chances on a court of inquiry as well as bullets.

Europe's complaint that the United States trusts insists on letting it have goods at less than the cost to our own people sounds very ungrateful.

Li Hung Chang's funeral arrangements were quaint and oriental. But his medical attention was the most modern and practical he could procure.

Devery finds himself face to face with the fact that there are conditions under which Richard Croker's friendship does not amount to a great deal.

Mr. Bryan, on looking over the New York situation, must be gratified to note how well fusion may be made to work when the conditions are congenial.

The members of the reception committee are getting a little tired of standing around in their evening dress waiting for Pat Crowe to surrender.

Revolvers were drawn in a foot ball game in Indiana. This is a new proof that foot ball is a game that should never be played in the west or south of Ohio.

It is hinted that old General Putnam was not so much of a hero as the school books represent. Let us drop the discussion before a formal investigation is called for.

A man with a system for breaking the bank at Monte Carlo has organized a stock company. This looks as if business would continue to be very good at Monte Carlo.

The language of the Annapolis cadets in their foot ball game with the Carlisle Indians is said to have been "violently profane." Admiral Evans' influence is certainly spreading in the navy.

Spain's young king prospective is under "rigid training in the science of warfare." If his teachers give special attention to the art of dodging an ultimatum they will contribute much to the success of Alphonso XIII.

Although Mr. Bryan did not speak in Ohio, Governor Nash is satisfied with republican majority. The opinion is gaining strength that the democracy may be defeated even without the intervention of the peerless leader.

A dense fog has led to much financial loss in England, owing to the difficulty and delay in shipments. There is likely to be a suspicion among some of the Britons that the fog is another American device to get the better of the trans-oceanic commerce.

Russia's great railroad across Siberia is completed and now takes its place among the world's problems of transportation. It may create new currents of travel in time, but its uses at present are limited to Russian interests.

The war of words between the governors of Indiana and Kentucky is interesting to the rest of the country chiefly on account of the chance which it affords the establishment of a precedent, through Kentucky's proposed application to the United States court for a mandamus to compel Indiana to give up ex-Gov. Taylor. It is extremely unlikely that Kentucky's application will be honored in the supreme court. If it were, a writ of extradition might be said to operate automatically between the states, and the function of the governor to judge whether such a writ is proper to be granted would lapse. Outside of the evident ill temper of Gov. Beckman of Kentucky, in this mater, it is rather amusing to see a state which calls itself southern, and is very jealous of its own sovereignity, engaged in an assault on the sovereignity of the states in general. It is a very pretty quarrel, especially under the certainty that the war will be confined to words. In any case, Governor Taylor is not likely to be offered up a victim to Kentucky justice, as, even in the unlikely contingency of the supreme court's ordering his surrender, he has only to go to another state and begin the proceedings all over again.

Peace has its test of a sailor's or a soldier's bravery no less severe than those of war, though they may be less ... Few civilians would [illegible] ... duty which has been assigned ... eral naval officers of making the ... up in the new submarine torpedo boat Fulton, of sinking them ... the surface of the water, and ... them from twelve to ... hours. The officers and ... to undergo this experience ... the bottled air, so to speak, the necessary supply of atmosphere being contained in compressed air flasks. While it is likely that the ... will be able to escape to the surface if anything goes wrong, previous experience has shown that this ... is accompanied with danger ... if there were a scientific demonstration of safety amounting to a certainty, it would take some nerve ... one's self up in this manner ... the surface of the sea. Yet there is an active competition among ... officers for the honor of taking part in the experiment, which is relied upon to prove that we lead the world in the getting up of these revolutionary craft. With the submarine destroyer and the new dynamite gun we appear to be on the threshold of some developments in the science of destruction.

LOVERS' LANE.

Lovers' Lane, the New England play by Clyde Fitch is booming along into success at the Park Theatre, Boston, with all the dash and swing of a victorious cup defender under full head of sail. It is jamming and crowding the theatre from top to bottom at every performance and inspiring to enthusiasm that would seem almost extravagant were it not that this is an uncommon play with a very remarkable cast. It is now quite easy to comprehend why Lovers' Lane was such a popular hit for five months in New York and all last summer in Chicago and why it has taken rank as a theatrical wonder, from a box office stand point of the new century. It is because it is extravagantly funny without being unwholesome; because its love story is as sweet and winsome as a bride embowered in June roses and because it makes vital many amusing village types with which we are all familiar. Every part in Lovers' Lane, from the minister hero and his dainty sweetheart down to the manager, is a distinct character part. And even the smallest of these parts is played with care and finished art. Altogether it is a very remarkable company.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Some men are so thoughtful they buy boxes of cigars for their wife's birthday.

Some people are so enterprising they don't have to go to the devil, he comes to them.

Whether it is dignified for a man to carry a brown paper bundle in the street depends a lot whether it's his wife's or a pretty woman's he is walking with.

There is nothing a man grumbles about so much as the way his wife's tongue wags, but he is so inconsistent that he never thinks of marrying a tongue-tied woman.

You can get old fast enough without worrying about whether your wife's rich uncle is going to cut her out of his will because he knows you voted a different ticket from him.—New York Press.

HIS CAPTIVITY NOMINAL.

Then Why Make an Issue of the Habeas Corpus in His Particular Case?

Washington, D. C., Nov 14.—While the war department has not been advised of the reported step to secure the release of Aguinaldo from captivity through writ of habeas corpus, they were prepared for a move in this direction. A few weeks ago the first application of this kind was made in the case of a military prisoner, and as there was some indication of a disposition on the part of the Philippine commission to uphold the right of habeas corpus in that case, the president was obliged to cable some instructions both to the commission and to Gen. Chaffee, the result of which was a practical denial of the writ.

The war department officials have deprecated the making of an issue on this important point, pending the decision of the supreme court in the "14 diamond rings case," involving the question whether the constitution follows the flag. As far as Aguinaldo is concerned, it is said that his captivity is only nominal. The only evidence of it visible in the appearance by his side of an army officer when he walks about the town, since he is free to go almost anywhere. Moreover, it is said that this escort is, perhaps, necessary to protect Aguinaldo from assault, as he has been threatened by the secret societies.

Portland, Me., Nov. 13.—The first real snow storm of the season struck Maine today, and tonight the state is covered by a blanket of snow varying in thickness from two to three inches on the coast to nearly two feet in the interior. Telephone and telegraph wires suffered severely. Telegraphic communication, especially east of Brunswick, is next to impossible. The heaviest fall of snow is reported from the vicinity of Moosehead lake, but the sleet storm has worked the greatest havoc in the territory bounded by Brunswick, Lewiston, Waterville and Augusta. Up ... all the passenger trains ... Maine Central railroad were ... on schedule time, but freight trains were more or less delayed.

CHANGES IN THE ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admirals Remey and Kempff to Return Home Shortly.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Secretary Long intends to send Rear Admiral Evans out to the Asiatic station, second in command. Both Admirals Remey, commander in chief of the station, and Admiral Kempff, junior squadron commander, will soon return to the United States, having served out the term allotted for service in Asiatic waters. This will leave Rear Admiral Rodgers, now in senior command of the squadron, in supreme command. Though it has not yet been decided, it is very probable that there will not then be three rear admirals on the Asiatic station as at present as officers of this rank are needed for service at home, and two rear admirals, it is thought, will suffice.

HINTS TO PARENTS.

Let the children make a noise sometimes. Their happiness is as important as your nerves.

As the boys grow up make companions of them. Then they will not seek companionship elsewhere.

Allow them as they grow older to have opinions of their own. Make them individuals, not mere echoes.

Talk hopefully to your children of life and its possibilities. You have no right to depress them because you have suffered.

Bear in mind that you are largely responsible for your child's inherited character, and have patience with faults and failings.

Respect their little secrets. If they have concealments, worrying them will never make them tell, and patience will probably do the work.

Remember that without physical health mental attainment is worthless. Let them lead free, happy lives which will strengthen both body and mind.

If you have lost a child, remember that for the one that is gone there is no more to do, for those remaining everything. Hide your grief for their sakes.

Impress upon them from early infancy that actions have results and that they cannot escape consequences even by being sorry when they have acted wrongly.

Teach boys and girls the actual facts of life as soon as they are old enough to understand them, and give them the sense of responsibility without saddening them.—Christian Guardian.

MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next regular meeting of the Ministers' association will be held at the Baptist church on Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. A paper will be read by Rev. George E. Leighton, subject, "Sunday School Problems."

OF LOWLY ORIGIN.

The Humble Ancestors of Some Great Men.

Columbus, the discoverer of America, was the son of a weaver.

Cervantes, the illustrious Spanish author, writer of Don Quixote, was born of an ancient but reduced family. He early entered military service and served as a common soldier.

The great French dramatist, Moliere, was the son of a tapestry maker.

Terence, the celebrated Roman dramatist, was at one time a slave.

Homer, the most illustrious of poets, was at one time a beggar.

The Greek poet, Hesiold, was a farmer's son.

Demosthenes, the most celebrated orator of antiquity, was a cutler's son.

The great English preacher, George Whitefield, was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester.

Thomas Wolsey, the English cardinal and statesman, was a butcher's son.

Edmund Halley, the English astronomer and mathematician, was the son of a soap manufacturer.

Virgil, the great Latin epic poet, was the son of a potter.

Horace was a shopkeeper's son.

Plautus, one of the greatest of Roman comic poets, was the son of a baker.

The English lexicographer, Dr. Samuel Johnson, was the son of a book dealer.

Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer.

Robert Burns, the Scotch poet, was a ploughman in Ayrshire.

William Shakespeare, the chief literary glory of England, was a yeoman's son.

The celebrated American engineer, Robert Fulton, was at one time a jeweler's apprentice.

Daniel Webster was the son of a small farmer.

William Cullen Bryant was the son of a physician.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a ... farmer.

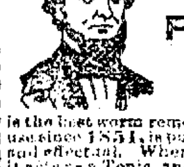
Thomas Jefferson, the writer of the Declaration of Independence, was a farmer's son.

ELEVEN WEEKS OF SKY FARM.

Sky Farm in the opinion of thousands who have enjoyed witnessing it the last six weeks at the Boston Museum stands at the head of all the rural plays of the past twenty years. Their practical introduction to the stage which was subsequently glorified by Joshua Whitcomb. It will only stop to consider for a moment the long list of them and the great successes among them the wide sweeping character of the above sentence will be at once apparent. Yet, there is absolutely no doubt of it for that matter has been thoroughly tested already by a six weeks attendance of phenomenal capacity at one of the highest-class playhouses in the country, the old and famous Boston Museum, where the aim is always to get the very best. The author of Sky Farm Mr. Edward Kidder, is also the author of several of the successes above indicated, notably A Poor Relation and Peaceful Valley, and when it is known that his latest work, Sky Farm, surpasses these some idea of its great entertaining qualities may be known. It is clean and merry from beginning to ending with none of the gloom thought at times necessary in plays of this sort. Sky Farm always has its head up in the bright sunlight and lightens the heart and makes one better for having seen it.

WORMS

Hundreds of Children and adults have worms but are treated for other diseases. The symptoms are:—indigestion, with a variable appetite; foul tongue; offensive breath; hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel; eyes heavy and dull; itching of the nose; short, dry cough; grinding of the teeth; starting during sleep; slow fever; and often in children, convulsions.



TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR

is the best worm remedy made. It has been in use since 1851, is purely vegetable, harmless and effectual. Where no worms are present it acts as a Tonic, and corrects the condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. A positive cure for Constipation and Biliousness, and a valuable remedy in all the common complaints of children. Price 35 cents. Ask your druggist for it.

Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.
Special treatment for Tape Worms. Free pamphlet.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR
AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loam and Turf.

Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham(successor to S. S. Fletcher) 60 Market street, will receive prompt attention

M. J. GRIFFIN

FOR A LIMITED TIME

THE COLONIAL OIL COMPANY

Will sell its Treasury Stock at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE to raise the necessary money to sink its first oil well.

This Company was organized under the Laws of the State of Maine. CAPITAL STOCK $500,000, PAR VALUE 50c. STOCK ISSUED FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Offices --- No. 8 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

H. J. Eardwell, President and Director, State Inspector, State House, Boston, Mass.

E. S. Plaisted, Vice President and Director, Boston, Mass.

W. E. Porter, Treasurer and Director, Boston, Mass.

S. B. Glazier, Secretary and Director, Medford Mass.

F. A. Plaisted, Director, Mulpitis, Cal.

This Company owns and controls 480 ACRES OF POSITIVELY PROVEN OIL LANDS in the three famous districts Sunset, Devil's Den and Monterey. Its property is surrounded by such famous wells as those belonging to the Canard, Beacon, Arcola and several others of equal prominence. 50 PER CENT. OF THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE TREASURY for future developments upon its property, a portion of which is at this time offered to the public at TWENTY FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, this being done to raise the necessary amount of money to sink its first well after which the stock WILL ADVANCE TO $1.00 PER SHARE. This stock at the price above mentioned is exceedingly cheap considering the vast amount of exceedingly valuable property owned and controlled by the company, and the fact that it is oil bearing land

Send for prospectus and further information, or better still call at the Company's Offices where ITS DEEDS AND TITLES ARE KEPT SUBJECT TO YOUR INSPECTION.

Make all checks payable to W. E. PORTER, Treasurer. No. 8 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST

FINE OLD

KY. TAYLOR WHISKEY

Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.

R. H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent,
31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.

For Sale by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

Opening and Closing New York Stock Quotations.

RAILROADS

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
Atchison	81 1 4	81 7 8	81 3 4	81	81 1 4
do. preferred	101 3 4	101 7 8	101 3 8	101 1 2	101 3 4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	69	71	69	69	69 1 8
Chesapeake & Ohio	47 1 2	47 1 2	47	47 1-8	47 1-4
Chicago & Great West	26 1 8	26 1 2	25 5 8	25 5 8	26
Illinois Central	140 3 4	140 3 4	138 3 4	139 3 4	140
Louisville & Nashville	106 7 8	107 1 4	106 5 8	106 3 4	107
Missouri Pacific	102 3 4	103 3-8	102 1 2	102 3 8	102 5 8
Manhattan Elevated	128 1-2	130	128 1 2	128 1 2	128 5-8
Metropolitan St. Ry	167	168 1-4	166	166	166 1 8
New York Central	162 7 8	163 3-4	162 1-2	162 7 8	163 1 4
Pennsylvania Central	146 1-2	146 3 4	146	146 1 8	146 1-2
Rock Island	147 1 2	148 1-4	147 1 4	147 3 4	148
St. Paul	172 1-2	173 5-8	171 5 8	172	172 1-8
Northern Pacific	61 5 8	62	61 1 4	61 5 8	61 3 4
Southern Railway pref	91	91	90	90	90 1-2
Texas Pacific	41 3 4	42	40 5 8	40 3 4	41
Union Pacific	106 3-4	107 7 8	106 3 4	107 1-2	107 5 8
do preferred	93 1 2	94 1-4	93 1-4	93 5 8	93 3 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
Anaconda Mining	35 1-4	35 1 4	35	34 3 4	35
Amalgamated Copper	87 1 2	87 7 8	86 3 8	86 3-8	86 1 2
Am. Sugar Refineries	120 3 4	121 1-2	120 1-4	120 1 2	120 3-4
People's Gas	102	103 3 4	101 1 2	103 5 8	103 3 4
Tennessee Coal and Iron	63 3 4	64 3 8	63 3 8	63 1 4	63 1-2
United States Leather	12 1 4	12 3-8	12	12	12 1-8
do. preferred	81 5 8	81 5 8	81 1 2	81 1-4	81 3 4
United States Steel	43 7-8	44 1 8	43 1 2	43 1 2	43 5 8
do. preferred	93 1-4	93 5 8	92 7 8	93	93 1-8

Opening and Closing Boston Stock Quotations.

RAILROADS.

	Opening	High	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked
Atchison	81 1 4	81 7 8	81	81	81 3 8
Atchison preferred	101 7 8	101 7 8	101 1 4	101 3 8	101 5 8
Pere Marquette	91 1-2	94	91 1 2	94 1-2	95
Union Pacific	107 1 8	107 7 8	106 5-8	107 1-2	107 3-4

MINING.

	Opening	High	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked
Atlantic	39	39	37 3-4	38	39
Adventure	23 1-2	23 1-2	22 1 2	22 1-2	23
Amalgamated	87 1 2	87 7 8	86 1 2	86 1-2	86 3 4
Baltic	44	44	43 1 2	43	45
Bingham	29 1 4	30	29 1-4	29 3 4	30
Copper Range	62	62	61	60 1-2	62 1-2
Isle Royale	24	24	22 1-2	22 1 2	—
Mohawk	42	42 3 8	42	42 3-4	42 1 2
Old Dominion	25 1 2	25 1 2	24 1-2	24 1 2	24 5 8
Trinity Copper	26 1 4	26 1 2	26 1 4	26 1-4	26 3 4
Tremountain	43 1-4	43 1-4	43	43	43 1 2
Utah	24 1 2	24 1-2	24	24	24 1-2
United States Oil	13	13 1-2	13	13	13 1 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Opening	High	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked
Am. Sugar Refineries	121	121 1 8	120 1 2	120 3 4	121 1 4
Amer. Tel. & Telephone	157 1 2	157 1 2	157 1 2	157	157 1 2
United Fruit	90	90	89 1 8	89 1 8	89 1 2
United States Steel	43 3 4	44	43 1 2	43 1 4	43 5-8
U. S. Steel preferred	93 3 8	93 5-8	93	93	93 1 8

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Nov. 14.—Schooner Henry S. Little, Philadelphia, with coal.

Nothing left the harbor for the day.

News on every page of the Herald.

DON'T TOBACCO SPIT and SMOKE Your Life away!

You can be cured of any form of tobacco using easily, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor by taking NO-TO-BAC, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 500,000 cured. All druggists. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and advice FREE. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York. 437

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Charlsen, H. P.; Fred Heiser, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—A. N. Wells, E. R.; H. B. Dow, Treas.; William P. Gray, Sec.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—William P. Gardner, C.; Charles B. Allen, V. C. Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Malcomb D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

Professional Cards.

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The Famous

HOTEL WHITTIER,

Open the Entire Year.

FAVORITE STOPPING PLACE FOR PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE.

If you are on a pleasure drive you cannot fail to enjoy a meal at Whittier's.

OTIS WHITTIER, Proprietor

CUTLER'S

SEA VIEW,

HAMPTON BEACH,

Where you get the famous

FISH DINNERS.

Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.

JOHN CUTLER, Proprietor

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

has been on the market for the past fifty years It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and has received the commendation of Engineers Architects and Consumers generally

Persons wanting cement should not be ... Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

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MUSIC HALL.

F. W. Hartfrod . . . . Manager

Tuesday Evening Nov. 19th.

The Gloriously Exciting Musical Comedy Triumph,

THE BURGOMASTER

THE JOLLIEST KIND OF JOLLIALITY,

Will Be Presented With All Its Wealth Of

WIT, BEAUTY AND SONG,

That Characterized Its Phenomenal Runs in Chicago 198 Times, Boston 128 Times, New York 111 Times, Philadelphia 67 Times, Buffalo 56 Times (During Pan-American Exposition.)

The Original

ALADDIN DREAM OF LOVELINESS.
ENDLESS CHAIN OF HUMOR,
FASCINATING MINE OF MELODY.

80 POPULAR PLAYERS

— AND THE —

FAMOUS "GIRLIE" CHORUS OF YOUTH AND GRACE.

Such Girls! Such Music!
Such Fun! Such Laughter!

YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY,

— PRICES —

35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Saturay morning, Nov. 16th.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

Henry de Windt, the explorer, is about to make a third attempt to accomplish an overland journey, via Bering strait, between Europe and America.

John McCurdy has just completed his 50th year as engineer on the Michigan Central, and although 70 years of age, makes daily trips between Michigan City and Jackson, 153 miles.

The last surviving veteran of the war of 1812 is Hiram Cronk, of Northwestern, Oneida county, New York. He is 101 years old. His aunt married Abram Depew, grandfather of Senator Chauncey Depew.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has returned to San Francisco, after a journey to Egypt, where she purchased for the Stanford Museum a remarkable private collection of Egyptian antiquities treasured and supplemented by a wealthy foreign resident of Cairo.

Mrs. Laura A. Alderman of Hurley, South Dakota, owns and cares for one of the largest apple orchards in that state. It contains 130 acres, and from eight to ten thousand bushels are gathered each year. Heh father was closely related to Colonel Ethan Allen, of Vermont.

Lady Florence Dixie, credited with being the most noted shot among English women, has abandoned hunting entirely and has published a phamplet on "The Horrors of Sport." She has killed lions in Africa, gazelles in Arabia, bears in the Rockies, and now repents for all her "misdeeds."

JAMES A. GRAY ASHORE.

Gets Off, However, With Only Slight Damage, Near Bath.

Bath, Me., Nov. 13.—The two-masted schooner James A. Gray of Portsmouth, went ashore at the mouth of the Kennebec river yesterday. She was light and left Portland that morning. When she got outside she found the wind blowing with hurricane force and a driving northeast snowstorm prevailing.

She started to make the Kennebec, and when she came in by the life saving station she had signals out for a tug. She proceeded up the river until she was blown ashore on the lower edge of Long Island, where she remained until the efforts of the crew and a rising tide floated her. She dropped down to a safe anchorage, and was only slightly damaged.

George T. Vaughan of Portsmouth is the agent for the schooner.

News from all parts of the world in the Herald.

Subscribe for the Herald.

The Herald has all the latest news.

THEATRICAL NEWS

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

Manager Hartford has completed all arrangements for the Alladin feast of wit, beauty and song announced for next Tuesday evening at Music hall, on which occasion the big eastern production of The Burgomaster will be presented with all its wealth of popular music, clever sayings, fascinating features, pretty girls and clever prestige throughout the east where they have been playing for the past eleven months, and which constitutes long and prosperous runs in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Buffalo and Boston, where they were playing the past summer and from whence they will come here.

This merry melange is a cheering conglomeration of gaiety, girls, music and fun, and although it contains an original score of twenty-four numbers, and borders on light opera, nevertheless it admits of many high-class vaudeville features and is presented by an organization of unusual merit.

The sale of seats is announced to open at the box office next Saturday morning at 7:30 o'clock and considering the popularity of this merry melange, Manager Hartford predicts a record-breaking engagement.

LUTH WHITE, IN THE BURGOMASTER.

WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

The Dartmouth musical clubs are booking dates for their Christmas trip.

Saturday night at the Columbia, Boston, will be Harvard-Dartmouth night.

The Murray Hill Stock company, New York, does not disdain to do Hoyt's Tin Soldier.

Since Alice Nielson retired from light opera, Lulu Glaser monopolizes the field of star soubrette.

Maude Adams is said to be very charming in Quality Streets, but the play is something of a disappointment.

Corinne is reported to be doing well in the English provinces with her new play, called Carmita. It is a romantic comedy drama by Arthur Shirley and Walter Parke.

The enormous value of clever newspaper advertising was never more completely demonstrated than in the great success of Adelaide Thurston as a star in Sweet Clover.

It is generally known by this time that "Stephen Adams," the composer, and Michael Maybrick, the baritone singer are one and the same person. An interesting fact concerning the first singing of "The Holy City" is not generally known, viz., that Mrs. Florence Maybrick was the first one who sang the words that have added so materially in making the name of "Stephen Adams" famous. It was aboard his yacht that Michael Maybrick composed "The Holy City," and it was there that Florence Maybrick first gave voice to its melodious strains.

The production of The Power Behind the Throne at Marlboro, Mass., Monday night was delayed half an hour by a strike of the stage hands for higher wages. They won.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who will soon visit America, is said to be the only actress in England whom the present queen has received on intimate terms. While Mrs. Campbell is said to have been held in high regard by Queen Victoria, the once popular and brilliant Marie Wilton, wife of Sir "Squire" Bancroft, was the only actress who was honored by her acquaintance.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS.

Makers Unable to Supply Demand for Carriages—Decrease in Foreign Machines.

Automobiles appear to be on a rising wave of popularity and, aside from a few big concerns, makers are unable to supply the demand. This demand can only be compared with the craze for bicycles a few years ago, but, unlike bicycles, that could be turned out quickly, automobiles require considerable time to build. Many wagons ordered at the show last week will not be delivered for months. One manufacturer alone claims to have orders on hand for $500,000 worth of machines, while every exhibitor last week was favored with orders that will take months to fill. To satisfy the demand for motor vehicles it will be necessary for many of the factories to run their forces night and day. Plants are being enlarged, new machinery put into operation, and as the experimental stage has been passed, there should be an influx of practical machines during 1902.

According to several manufacturers, the importing of machines is of small consequence. There are comparatively few foreign cariages in America, and the ratio will be greatly decreased within twelve months. During October $80,000 worth were imported, the duty on which was 45 per cent., making the cost of the twenty-three machines in America amount to $16,000.

The show of last week did not make any one type of machine a favorite. Each class of motive power had its advocates, who could give any number of reasons for their choice. For the curious and for those who desired high speed the gasoline motor was favored, but steam and electricity seemed an equal demand for each, and choice was made according to the purpose for which the carriage was to be used.

With the big demand for pleasure automobiles, and knowing the big profits that are to be obtained from the sale of such carriages, makers are devoting most of their time in that direction. After the pleasure carriages shall have been supplied the manufacturers figure that the commercial end of automobile life can receive attention. Nevertheless, there are at least half a dozen big companies that are producing trucks and delivery wagons, but even these manufacturers admit that they are behind in orders.—New York Mail and Express.

Don't.

Don't think because you have taken many remedies in vain that your case is incurable.

You have not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It has cured many seemingly hopeless cases of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney complaint, dyspepsia and general debility—many cases that may have been worse than yours.

What this great medicine has done for others it can do for you.

GET $5 DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of Defunct Dover National Bank Have Now Received $34 Per Share.

Dover, Nov. 14.—Arthur G. Whittemore, receiver of the defunct Dover National Bank, was authorized today by the comptroller of the currency to announce an additional dividend of $5 per share to stockholders, making a total of $34 paid to date. All the assets of the bank have been liquidated for the full amount, except a western note, for which a suit is now pending, with good prospects of collection.

TIMBER GROWTHS SOLD.

Exeter, Nov. 14.—The New England brick company of Boston has bought for $500 the wood and timber standing on a 12-acre tract in Kingston, and is given three years to remove it. Daniel Smith has sold to the Manchester real estate and manufacturing company the growth standing on 189 acres at Beech hill, to be removed before July 1, 1904. The real consideration cannot be ascertained.

TO A REFEREE.

Case of State vs. Manchester & Lawrence R. R. Co., Ordered at Exeter.

Exeter, Nov. 14.—In the superior court, by agreement of counsel, Judge John E. Young issued an order recommitting the long-pending case of the state vs. the Manchester & Lawrence railroad, an action brought by the attorney general to recover surplus earnings, to the referee, Judge Edgar A. Aldrich of the U. S. circuit court, for further findings.

Judge Young ordered judgement on the report of the committee appointed in Newmarket vs. the Newmarket water works to determine the sum which the town should pay for the works on taking them under provisions of the company's charter. The committee designated $83,000.

In Adler vs. Bachelder, in which Miss Mary Adler of Portsmouth sought to recover for injuries alleged to have been received while running a washing machine in Albert Bachelder's summer hotel at Little Boar's Head, Judge Young ordered judgment on the verdict of $800 for the plaintiff.

MODERN SURGERY SURPASSED.

"While suffering from a bad case of piles I consulted a physician who advised me to try a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve," says G. F. Carter, Atlanta, Ga. "I procured a box and was entirely cured. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a splendid cure for piles, giving relief instantly, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers." Surgery is unnecessary to cure piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure any case. Cuts, burns, bruises and all other wounds are also quickly cured by it. Beware of counterfeits. At Philbrick's Pharmacy.

The Aztec Language.

The Aztec language, in use in Mexico at the time of the discovery of America, lacked the sounds indicated by our letters b, d, f, g, r, i, j and v.

Purifies the Air.

A quick and easy way to change the atmosphere in an invalid's room is to pour some cologne into a soup plate and set fire to it. The spirit will make a pretty flame and impart a delightfully refreshing odor to the air.

Locusts.

Italians call locusts "little horses," and the German term for these pests is "hay horses."

Corn Cure.

A certain cure for the most long standing corn will be found as follows: Mix a small piece of bread with a little vinegar; apply to corn two or three nights. It will then be completely cured.

For a Scald.

The white of a raw egg applied to a burn or scald will prevent inflammation, be soothing and cooling and relieve the stinging pain.

Hats In Switzerland.

There is in existence an unrepealed law in Switzerland which forbids the wearing of hats more than eighteen inches in diameter, artificial flowers and foreign feathers under a heavy penalty.

Unaddressed Mail.

No fewer than 345,690 letters and packages without any address were dropped in the letter boxes and post-offices of the United Kingdom last year.

French Postmen.

The French postman dresses in dark blue, with very narrow red facings.

Alcoholism and Insanity.

Alcoholism in the parents is held responsible by Dr. Bourneville of Paris for much of the idiocy and imbecility in France. Of 2,000 boys and 500 girls suffering from these troubles 40 per cent were children of parents given to excessive drinking.

MATRON AND MAID.

Miss Julia A. Pearce of Kansas has been appointed analyst of soil in the department of agriculture, Washington.

Mrs. Thomas Blackstone has given $100,000 toward the erection of a public library in Chicago as a memorial to her late husband.

Princess Ayad, who has created a stir in England by her crusade against social conditions in Turkey, will visit the United States this winter and preach the same cause.

The two German women, Dr. Irma Klausner and Miss Elsa von der Leyen, who were the first ladies to take their degree and pass the German medical state examination have now settled in Berlin.

Signorina Teresa Labriola of Rome is the first woman lawyer of Italy. She lectures at the University of Rome, together with her father and brother. She is a well known writer on scientific subjects.

Ann Taylor, who used tobacco and liquor for 100 out of the total 110 years of her life, is dead in St. Joseph, Mo. She had lived there for years, and thousands can testify that they scarcely ever saw her without a pipe in her mouth.

Mrs. Stanford has returned to San Francisco after a journey to Egypt, where she purchased for the Stanford museum a remarkable private collection of Egyptian antiquities, treasured and supplemented during thirty-five years by a wealthy foreign resident of Cairo.

Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, who is now filling the office of postmaster of the Georgia house of representatives, is a candidate for the appointment as assistant state librarian and presents strong letters from judges, lawyers and other prominent men in all parts of the state.

Mrs. James L. Blair of St. Louis has stirred up the musical circles of that city by reading a paper before the Congregational club in which she affirmed that "ragtime" music in that city was more popular than classical music and that the city had utterly failed to show any appreciation of music of the highest quality.

THE ROYAL BOX.

Amateur photography is a fad with the shah of Persia. He has a mania for being taken in every attitude and dress and has even been photographed in bed.

Although generally thought to be so King Edward is not extravagant in dress. He never goes higher than $1.10 for his socks, $2.25 for his braces and 90 cents for his silk handkerchiefs.

About the only representative of the highest royalty in Europe who still clings devotedly to the bicycle is King George of Greece. Some years ago it was a fad with the royal families generally.

The crown prince of Germany can no longer be called a royal child. Past eighteen, stalwart, skilled in all diplomatic usages, a courtier of high degree precocious and full of the fire of his father, the crown prince of Germany is a "boy" no more.

The little crown prince of Portugal Prince Louis Philippe, duke of Braganza, is as delightful a little lad as one could meet in a day's journey through royal courts or out of them. He is rather a small chap for thirteen years, and his delicate blondness makes him almost pretty.

TALES OF CITIES.

In 1900 five cities had more than 102,000 population and less than 103,000—St. Joseph, Omaha, Los Angeles, Memphis and Scranton.

An ordinance has been adopted by the town council of Yorkville, S. C., making it a misdemeanor for any person to be seen staggering on the streets of that town.

Boston adduces as further proof of her literary pre-eminence that she spent $6 per capita for stamps last year against the $3 of New York and the $2.87 of Philadelphia.

Chicago is to have a department store that will remain open day and night. There will be three shifts of clerks working eight hours each. There are about 40,000 people working down town whose night trade is relied upon.

PERT PERSONALS.

Santos-Dumont is crowding Lord Kitchener on the regret record.—Baltimore American.

Theodore Roosevelt is the first president who ever celebrated his forty-third birthday in the White House, and ever he will never do it again.—New York World.

Chris Roedinger, our wagon maker, is excited over a new tooth he is cutting. Chris is fifty-five years old, and cutting teeth at his age is scandalous.—Schell City (Mo.) News.

The Duke of Manchester is in some respects an improvement on the Count de Castellane. He consents to keep quiet and not annoy people while his debts are being paid.—Washington Star

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

At Russian high schools and universities Jews are not allowed to attend in greater numbers than from 5 to 10 per cent of the whole number of students.

Hereafter the University of Heidelberg will admit to its medical classes only those foreign students who have had preliminary training equal to that of the German preparatory schools.

Dr. Stiles, who was the president of Yale college from 1778 until 1795, tells in his diaries that about the time he became president there were three professors and as many tutors, while today these run into the hundreds.

SURPRISED HUNTERS.

Some Lucky Shots That Have Been Made by Sportsmen.

A party of sportsmen in an Adirondack camp were swapping campfire stories when the conversation turned to lucky shots.

One said his luckiest shot was made when he was hunting squirrels in Indiana. He saw a fox squirrel and was hoping to get a shot at it before he was seen, but the squirrel's eyes were sharp, and it went into a hollow limb. In the hope of frightening it out he fired at the limb. His gun was a rifle with considerable penetration, and the hunter was infinitely surprised to see the squirrel tumble out stone dead. His surprise was stupefying when he picked up the squirrel and found that it had been shot through the head as neatly as though Daniel Boone or David Crockett had been behind the gun with the squirrel in plain sight.

"My luckiest shot was very much the same," said the man who sat next to the story teller. "It was when I was a boy, and I had been hunting squirrels all the forenoon, but it was a cold, raw day and none was out. The bunches of leaves which they are accustomed to collect in oak and hickory trees were to be seen everywhere. Finally I got to wondering if the squirrels might not be hiding in there. So I pulled up and sent a charge of shot into one. Out tumbled a fox squirrel. I thought I had made a discovery and pictured myself going home at night squirrel laden. I went about the woods shooting at similar bunches of leaves until my ammunition was used up, but I did not see another squirrel."

"The luckiest shot I ever made," said another member of the party, "was at a duck on one of the lakes of lower Louisiana. I was in a boat with a party of local hunters. A duck flew up, and I fired when it was over fifty yards away. By accident I winged it. The boat approached the wounded bird, which showed a decided tendency to swim. Some one told me to shoot it.

"'Wait till we are close and I'll shoot its head off,' I said.

"I meant that I would shoot its head off as it sat in the water. But as we approached the bird arose to fly. I was surprised and, to tell the truth, a little rattled. I pulled on the bird when it was so close that I told myself I would either miss it entirely or blow it to pieces. I was the most surprised man you ever saw when the duck fell, for, by the merest chance in the world, my charge had gone true and had cut off the bird's head as neatly as one could do it with a knife.

"The men with me thought they had discovered a wonderful bone, who deliberately shot the heads from flying ducks. I was a hero for the rest of that day, but when next day I missed half a dozen shots at snipe without a single kill, my glory faded."—New York Times.

GLASS BREVITIES.

The mosaic system of glass painting was in general use in Europe in 1300.

The Phoenicians made all kinds of blown glass at Tyre and Sidon in 1450 B. C.

Colored glass windows were placed in the abbey of Tegernsee, Bavaria, in 990 A. D.

The church of St. Cyprian, at Murano, was decorated with glass mosaics in 882 A. D.

Cameo glass came into use among the Romans (Portland and Naples vases) in 79 A. D.

Blown and cut greenish transparent glass bowls were made by the Assyrians in 722 B. C.

In 1747 Connecticut granted to Thomas Darling the exclusive right to make glass in the colony.

Flexible glass was shown at the court of Casimir IV., king of Poland, by an Italian in the year 1445.

Plate glass windows for coaches were made at the Duke of Buckingham's works in London in 1673.

Designs in colored glass window work on new and original lines were attempted in the United States in 1870.

The oldest painted windows now in England are in the choir at Canterbury cathedral, which date from 1174.

The oldest piece of dated glass known is an Egyptian amulet now in the British museum which was made in 3061 B. C.

St. Sophia, at Constantinople, when rebuilt by Justinian in 532 A. D., was adorned with colored windows and mosaics.—Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

Gray Hair.

The hair retains its natural shade up to middle life if nothing interferes with its growth, and after that period it begins to lose its color. Graying after that time cannot be checked, and no medicines should be taken to check the process. If before this period it changes, it is probably due to some local or general cause that should be removed. If the hair becomes gray in places and not in others, it is due to the disturbance of nutrition, and the best thing is to get the blood to circulate there more freely. The only advice that can be given in premature graying of the hair is to get the scalp into as healthy a condition as possible and see to it that the general system is good.

Real Troubles, These.

"Doesn't it make you feel like 'thirty cents?'" asked the real estate broker, "when you have submitted a very handsome offer to the man who you think owns a certain piece of property to have him blandly inform you that he sold it at a better figure three or four years ago?"

"Oh, I don't know!" chimed in another broker. "That isn't so bad—certainly no worse than my trick of a few days ago, when I started out full of confidence to buy the holdings of an estate from two of its executors, both of whom are dead."—New York Times.

A Friend of Education.

Giles—The hotel proprietor seems a superior kind of man.

Merritt—Indeed, he is. He devotes his life to the advancement of education.

Giles—You don't say so! How does he do it?

Merritt—Employs only college men as waiters.—Leslie's Weekly.

Her Economy.

Mrs. Faltte—She isn't a very good manager, is she?

Mrs. Finde—No, indeed! Why, she had to buy four extra turkeys so as not to waste the dressing she had made for one.—Harper's Bazar.

The fact that little Delaware is the oldest state of the Union gives her governor social precedence over all other state executives who may share with him any official entertainment in Washington.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE.

Will Often Help You Greatly. Read What a Portsmouth Citizen Says.

You may hesitate to listen to the advice of strangers, but the testimony of friends or residents of Portsmouth is worth your most careful attention. It is an easy matter to investigate such proof as this. Then the evidence must be conclusive. Read the following.

Mr. John Logan of No. 7 Rock street, says: "I never had any trouble with my kidneys until just before I obtained a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I was taken all at once with a severe pain in the loins and it kept up a constant aching. Often it was so sore that it took my breath away to straighten up after bending forward, and my head reeled [illegible] [illegible] seized with [illegible] that none [illegible] [illegible] I brought the trouble on [illegible] lifting heavily and I [illegible] not expect ever to get rid of it. When I had read about Doan's Kidney Pills I thought I would try them. [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] box [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the highest [illegible] [illegible]"

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

OLIVER W. HAM,

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

Night Calls at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59—2.

Constantly Increasing Sales Since 1874

Tells the story of the great success of the

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10c CIGAR.

Little Gold Dust

A clear Havana filled

5c CIGAR

By the same manufacturer, is also a great favorite

For Sale by All First Class Dealers.

H. W. NICKERSON,

LICENSED EMBALMER

— AND —

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

5 Daniel St. Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.

W. E. Paul

RANGES

— AND —

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

A JUDICIAL TORNADO

IT SETTLED THE OWNERSHIP OF A DISPUTED LAND CLAIM.

Why One of the Contestants Had No Further Interest In the Quarter Section After the Blow Was Over. A Sudden Change of Venue.

"Back in the early summer of 1893 two men were sitting on one claim in western Oklahoma," says Earl W. Mayo in Ainslee's. "They had been sitting there for some months—in fact, even since the opening of that particular part of the territory. In the rush that had attended the opening one man had staked out the section. The other had been first at the land office and filed a claim to the same piece of land before attempting to occupy it. Thus arose a controversy such as was matched by hundreds of others in different parts of the territory.

"The two men had intrenched themselves and watched each other with shotguns in their hands for the first few days. Then one hoisted a flag of truce and proposed a temporary compromise. The terms of this compromise were that a line was to be drawn across the quarter section and that each was to keep to his respective side of the line. Each was to build himself a temporary shack and put in crops with the understanding that both crops and shacks should revert to the legal owner of the section when the case came to be decided by the processes of the slow going courts of law. The fact that each permitted the other to do this was not to prejudice the case of either when it finally came up in court, and it was understood that if either one ventured over the dividing line the other was at liberty to have recourse to the shotgun.

"Thus the matter stood for some months, and each man kept a sharp eye on the shack of his neighbor and left his loaded shotgun within easy reach. Then one day when the sun beat down with a scalding heat that made plowing impossible a strong wind blew up, a wind that seemed to blow out of the very mouth of inferno.

"Great masses of clouds, swiftly shifting and changing hue, now black, now purple, now greenish yellow, rolled up in the southwest. The farmers that had come from Kansas and Missouri retired to their cellars if they possessed such luxuries, and the tenderfeet got out their cameras and prepared to photograph the wonderful cloud effects. The clouds shut out the sun, and there arose a subdued murmur that developed first into a tremulous buzzing and then into a sullen roar.

"Then out of the dark cloud masses came a wonderful pillar, a dusty gray column that looked like the lower end of a gigantic balloon. The column was indistinct at first, but it advanced across the prairies with the speed of an express train, and as it came nearer and nearer the buzzing sound increased to a roar that was like a hundred Niagaras.

"Smith, the man who occupied one side of the dead line on the disputed quarter section, was from northern Missouri. When he saw the shape of the yellow balloon tail, he called to his wife, and they made a run for a little hole he had dug in his front yard. They let themselves in and closed the trapdoor that covered it, and then both lay low, waiting for the shock they knew was coming.

"Jones, on the other side of the line, saw these maneuvers; but, being from eastern Tennessee, he thought only that his neighbor might be intending to reopen hostilities, and so he took down his shotgun and sat in his shack, with his aiming eye and his trigger cocked toward the dead line.

"The roaring that came from the approaching column increased in intensity. The earth trembled, the air sang with a hissing noise. Suddenly day was blotted out, and Jones was left loose. Smith and his wife could neither see nor hear, but they instinctively tried to hold themselves to the very earth beneath them, which seemed to be hurled up into the air and whirled about like a scrap of paper.

"In a few minutes the roaring sound began to lessen, the reeling earth became still again, and the swift patter of pouring rain was heard falling on the trapdoor. After fifteen minutes of suspense Smith cautiously raised the door and peered out. The rain had slackened, and the sun was shining.

"Smith looked about him. There stood his shack uninjured. His cotton and corn had suffered only in the loss of a few leaves. Then he looked over beyond the dead line and gave a great shout. Jones had disappeared; so had his shack; so had his wagons and tools and the shed where he had kept his team.

"There was a broad, smooth track across the prairie where these had stood, a track from which the grass was gone and which looked as though an army of Kansas grasshoppers had passed over it.

"Some men would have sat down to think over such a remarkable occurrence, but Smith did not. He hurried out his mules, hitched up his plow, while his wife stood guard with the gun to await Jones' return. Smith was going to establish his claim to that quarter section then and there, but he might have spared his haste, for Jones did not reappear, and nothing was heard of him for several weeks. Then Smith received a letter dated from a town forty miles away in an adjoining county. The letter read:

"Dear Sir—I write to let you know that you can have that blank farm all to yourself, for I will never come back to that blank country or make any fight in the court. When the cyclone came along that day, I felt as though I was flying up and apart, like a bag of feathers, and that was the last I knew until I came to about six miles from here with part of my own front porch heaped on top of me. A fellow came along and dug me out, and I found I had nothing broken except one rib. I found one of my mules close by, still tied to the scantling to which he had been hitched, and the other one I heard of the next day about three miles away. They weren't hurt, so I have my team and myself, and there is a claim here whose owner was blown away and hasn't been heard of, so I have taken that. I'll stay here unless another cyclone comes along. Then you may hear from me in Arkansas or back in Tennessee. Hoping you are still there, respectfully, A. Jones.

"This is a cyclone story that can be verified, for Smith filed the letter with the court in establishing his title to the quarter section. For that reason the story is worth repeating, but of course it is not one that would attract much attention out in the cyclone country except that it is the only case on record where the storm usurped the functions of judge and jury."

His First Case.

Mrs. Dr. Allen—I am afraid, Jack, little Johnnie is suffering from a fever. Had you not better break it up?

Dr. Allen—What! And lose a chance of studying the case?—New York Times.

MAKING ATONEMENT.

A Little Known Story About One Who Bore Benedict Arnold's Name.

Touching on the treason of Benedict Arnold there is a little known story which had for the scene of its action the four years of the war of secession, says the Chicago Times-Herald. In response to the first call of Abraham Lincoln for troops a young man appeared at a Detroit recruiting office and enlisted. He went to the front and in the course of six months was made a commissioned officer. He was of a retiring disposition, always courteous to his fellow officers and just to his men, but he sought no close friendships. He was known throughout the command as a man whose devotion to duty amounted to a passion. He once sought and secured a change of command in order to have more frequent hand in the heavy fighting. He was wounded three or four times and was so restlessly anxious to get back to duty that the surgeons found him a hard patient.

This soldier rose to the rank of major. At the battle of Lookout Mountain he was desperately wounded. He was in the hospital for some months. Then convalescence came and with convalescence the restive desire to get to the front again. He told the surgeon that he was fully able to report for duty. The surgeon told him that he was not and that he must stay on the sick report for some time longer. Then the major wrote a letter to his colonel in the field and asked him if the obeying of the doctor's orders was compulsory. The colonel, who knew his man, wrote back that it was as much a part of a soldier's duty to obey the surgeon as it was to obey a commanding officer who ordered a charge on a breastworks in the face of shrapnel. This satisfied the major, and he underwent the rest of his confinement in the hospital resignedly if not cheerfully.

Finally the major went back to the front. He was offered at one time a colonelcy. He declined. He fought in every battle of the later Richmond campaign and was in at the end at Appomattox. The major headed his battalion in the great parade of the returning victors up Pennsylvania avenue. Then there came the final mustering out of the troops. Less than a month afterward the colonel of a fighting line regiment received a letter bearing a Toronto postmark. It was from the major. It said in part: "I served all through the war under an assumed name. I trust that I did my full duty. I wish you now to know that I did what I did in order that I might in some little way make atonement for the deed of one of my family. Sir, I am a Canadian by birth, and my name is John Benedict Arnold."

LAUNDRY LINES.

Add a few drops of ammonia to the bluing water to whiten the clothes.

If curtains are allowed to dry before being starched, they will last clean quite a month longer.

To clean black cashmere wash the goods in hot suds containing a little borax. Rinse in very blue bluing water and iron while damp.

Clothespins need washing occasionally to keep them in good condition. It is a good plan to put them in the copper after the clothes have been taken out. After they have had a good wash they should be thoroughly rinsed in clean water.

Woolen goods when washed in soap and water shrink and acquire the odor of the soap. Therefore steep the articles in a warm solution of washing soda for several hours and then, after the addition of warm water and a few drops of ammonia, wash and rinse in lukewarm water.

Starch for table linen is made by putting one tablespoonful of dry starch into two quarts of boiling water after having first dampened the starch with cold water. Let this boil for ten minutes, stirring constantly and adding a little wax, lard or butter. Fine, heavy damask table linen does not require starch.

Tibetan Skull Drums.

A drum of an extreme repulsiveness of nature is one used by the Lamas of Tibet at some of their church ceremonies. For this the craniums of two skulls, preferably children's, are taken, and over the concave side of each is stretched the skin of a snake. The two skulls are then cemented at their vertices to either side of a wooden disk covered with a cotton cloth, the stretched skins being outermost. These drums are often ornamented by having the heads of devils and such like horrors, the more repulsive the better, painted upon them in red and blue colors. The method employed in playing them is rather curious. To the wooden disk between the two halves a cord is fastened by which the drum can be suspended and then rapidly rotated. Two short cords with knobs at their ends hang down in such a way that as the drum revolves they strike alternately on either face and thus produce a regular "tum, tum."—Good Words.

A Matter of Identity.

"Here's another story about 'the oldest inhabitant,'" he remarked, looking up from his paper.

"Who is he?" she asked, although without displaying much interest.

"I know," broke in the bright little girl.

"So do I," asserted the smart little boy.

"You know who the oldest inhabitant is?" repeated the father in surprise. "Well, who is it, Ethel?"

"It's the man who dies so often," answered the bright little girl. "You're always reading about him in the paper."

"Huh!" ejaculated the smart little boy scornfully. "I guess you don't know what you're talking about. It's the fellow that's always remembering about cold winters and hot summers when the weather's bad."—Chicago Post.

A Newspaper Motto.

There is a newspaper in Kansas whose motto is "Lie, steal, drink and swear," and it is thus explained by the editor: "When you lie, let it be down to pleasant dreams; when you steal, let it be away from immoral associates; when you drink, let it be pure water; when you swear, let it be that you will patronize your home paper, pay your subscriptions and not send your jobwork away from home."

An Opportunity For Him.

Mose Forcace (ardently)—Tell me, Miss Angie, may I contribute to yo'r future happiness?

Miss Angie—Well, Mr. Forcace, as I accepted Abe Gingerbread last ehenin' dere is weddin' presents to be thought oh, to be shuah.—Judge.

We have noticed that when refreshments are circulating around that the boy in the room keeps busy trying to get in the path of the plate.—Atchison Globe.

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION.

Something Which Seems to Be Beyond Man's Attainment.

There are some things which at first thought would seem easy enough of accomplishment, but which man does not seem able to do. One would think that with plenty of time and care it would be easy enough to get out a book absolutely free from all typographical and grammatical blunders, but it is said that such a thing never has been done. Some years ago a prominent firm of publishers attempted to get out such a book. Picked compositors only were allowed to handle the type and three proofreaders in succession went independently through the "revise." It was then submitted to one of the most eminent living grammarians and finally fifteen proofreaders, connected with as many publishing houses, went over it line by line in their own time, being induced to extra care by the offer of a reward of $50 for every error discovered. Not a single mistake of any kind could one of them detect. Yet after the work was given to the public it was discovered that there were two glaring errors in the first chapter.

The Duke of Sutherland once ordered from the Royal Worcester Porcelain works a jeweled cup, which he demanded should be absolutely perfect. After more than 300 attempts the managers of the works were obliged to confess themselves beaten. To the ordinary eye, indeed, the cup finally selected appeared to be perfect, but under the microscope it could be seen that the jewel points were not of the same size or length. Nevertheless the cup was as nearly perfect as any piece of china ever has been or probably ever will be.

Neither has man ever been able to make a rifle absolutely to be depended upon. The modern Lee-Enfield rifle is guaranteed to explode 999,999 cartridges out of every 1,000,000, and the Mauser has shown that its liability to miss fire is but one in 1,117,000. Yet, you see, neither weapon is infallible. We have merely got as near perfection in that line as we probably ever shall get.

But what an advance it is from the days of Wellington, when a prisoner once was reprieved because all six of the rifles of the firing squad ordered to shoot him failed to go off.—New York Press.

BURNING DIAMONDS.

Costly Experiments Finally Settled a Much Disputed Question.

In the year 1694 it was discovered by actual experiment that a diamond would burn. Tuca Cosmos III. had one fixed in the focus of a burning glass, and after some exposure to the rays of the sun it cracked, corruscated and finally disappeared like a ghost, leaving not a single trace that it had ever existed, not even an atom of ashes.

But experiments of this sort were costly; they were long in yielding any scientific result. It was only a king or a sovereign prince that could afford to see his jewels vanish like the gifts of a fairy godmother. Another potentate, Francis I., tried the quality of a number of valuable diamonds in the heat of a furnace and may have felt some gratification when he found that they had disappeared. This was in 1750, and about twenty years later scientific experimenters burned a magnificent diamond in Paris.

A jeweler named LeBlanc now came forward and denied the possibility of burning a diamond, even going so far as to accuse the chemist, Macquer, of fraud in conducting his diamond burning operations. He had often, he asserted, exposed diamonds to great heat, with the sole result of increasing their brilliancy.

A Mr. Streeter had done the same with success, but it seems that LeBlanc only knew half of what Mr. Streeter knew. When Macquer demanded that the jeweler inclose some diamonds in coal in a crucible, he rashly assented, and in three hours they had all disappeared.

Then Maillard, who seems to have had his suspicions of these operations, put three diamonds in an earthen bowl packed in powdered charcoal and exposed them to intense heat without injury. Next Lavoisier came forward with his explanations of the phenomena attending the results of these various experiments. He says that by shutting out the air diamonds are preserved in the intense heat of a furnace, but that the admission of oxygen, which combines with the carbon of the diamond, allows it to burn almost as readily as a piece of coal.

Great Liberality.

One day in November, 1900, I was called upon to conduct the funeral of an aged bachelor, who had three brothers all noted for their stinginess. I drove twelve miles to the church house, conducted a service and then drove one mile to the graveyard. After burial one of the brothers asked me to stop at his home for dinner. On taking my leave he asked me what I charged for my service. I told him I never made any charges, but always left it to the liberality of the friends. After saying that "a preacher who drives twelve miles to a funeral deserves something good" he went and brought two of the largest sweet potatoes I ever saw. As he put them in the buggy he said, "Now, don't you and your wife eat till you make yourselves sick."—Homiletic Review.

The Converse of a Commandment.

A new light on the fourth commandment comes from the antipodes. "The man who does not labor during six days of the week is as great a sinner as the Sabbath breaker." So says an Australian Anglican divine, who lays emphasis on the first part of the injunction "Six days shalt thou labor." He considers that the part enjoining rest on the Sabbath is naturally more popular and better known than the one ordering work on the six previous days. It is open to argument whether this reading involves the fallacy of accent, as the logicians call it.—London Chronicle.

English Naval Dress.

The black handkerchief which the sailor of the English navy knots around his throat was first worn as mourning for Nelson and has ever since been retained, while the bright stripes around the broad blue collar of the sailor's jumper commemmorate the victories of Trafalgar, Copenhagen and the Nile. The broad blue collar itself is older than Nelson and was first adopted at that period when sailors plastered their hair into a stiff pigtail with grease and powder.

Brightens the House.

Tawker—I tell you what—it takes a baby to brighten up the house, eh?

Walker—I should say. We've had to keep the gas lit all night ever since our arrived, three months ago.—Philadelphia Record.

VIRTUES IN APPLES.

They Are Good For the System, Especially the Stomach.

Not alone are apples pleasing to the palate of the average mortal, but they possess medical properties of great value to mankind. German analysts say that the fruit contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is perhaps for the same reason, rudely understood, the old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing old and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of head and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

Some such an experiment must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat.

It is also a fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.

A good, ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in eighty-five minutes. Gerrand found that the "pulpe of roasted apples mixed in a wine quart of faire water and labored together until it comes to be as apples and ale—which we call lambswool—never faileth in certain diseases of the raines, which myself had often proved and gained thereby both crownes and credit." The paring of an apple, cut somewhat thick, and the inside whereof is laid to hot, burning or running eyes at night, when the party goes to bed, and is tied or bound to the same, doth help the trouble very speedily and contrary to exception—an excellent secret."

A poultice made of rotten apples is of very common use in Lincolnshire for the cure of weak or rheumatic eyes. Likewise in the Hotel des Invalides at Paris an apple poultice is used commonly for inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and its pulp applied over the eyes without any intervening substance.—New York Herald.

PICKINGS FROM FICTION.

The price of existence with some people must be an eternal silence.—"Two Men."

You don't know the ferocity of a dull woman under a grievance.—"Serious Wooing."

The biding in the world and the leaving of it are both tiresome enough at times.—"Seven Houses."

Nonsense? It is when a girl talks about her lover or proposes one to her friend.—"The Morgesons."

Dogs scent danger sooner than men, and their fidelity is more reliable.—"The King's Messenger."

"A man, Philpotts, is never beaten till he has said in his heart, 'I am beaten.'"—"Sir Christopher."

One way or other, belief is a frightful thing. It assassinates everything except itself.—"Temple House."

You cannot paddle in sin and go with white feet before the throne of God.—"Karadac, Count of Gersay."

Children are like jam—all very well in the proper place, but you can't stand them all over the shop.—"The Woodhegoods."

Culture is accessible to every one, but there are people who not only do not need it, but whom it is liable to spoil.—"Fama Gordyeeff."

The attempt to produce ideas by rubbing pen and paper together is much like trying to evoke fire from the friction of a couple of sticks. It is a thing not entirely impossible, but it is always a tedious and generally an ineffectual process.—"Talks on Writing English."

An Excited Fireman.

Some time ago in a suburban town there was a succession of fires. It was before a paid fire department was organized, and the work of subduing the various outbreaks fell to a volunteer force of fire fighters, who took great pride in their work. One night there was a midnight alarm and a great crowd gathered. Upon the arrival of the volunteer force it was discovered that only one lantern was available. The smoke was dense, but very little flame appeared, and the night was very dark.

Finally one cornice of the burning structure broke out in a sheet of flame. As the crowd cheered a man at the nozzle directed the stream toward the lurid light.

"For heaven's sake, man, keep the water off that blaze!" shouted an excited volunteer fighter. "Blame it, don't you see it's the only light we get to put out the fire by?"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Artificial Light.

A recent writer makes the following common sense remarks on the use of artificial light for evening work: It should be made as steady as possible and be so placed that it will not come opposite the eyes, as in this situation it is dazzling and injurious. Ground glass globes should not be used, for, though valuable in an ordinary room where they tend to diffuse the light more equally, they give an indistinct light for work and put a considerable strain upon the eyes. For the same reason ground or ribbed glass should not be employed for the lower portions of windows.

His Prayers.

"But my prayers are not answered," complained a parishioner to the late Rev. Dr. Patten of New Haven, Conn.

"Possibly that's because your prayers are like some promissory notes—presented before they are due," suggested the doctor.

A Discriminating Apprehension.

"Surely you are not afraid of the dark?"

"No," said the small boy, "but I am a little scared of the things that might be in it that I can't see."—Washington Star.

Not What She Meant.

Tardy Arrival at a Dinner Party—I am afraid I am too late, dear Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Smith (effusively)—Oh, dear, you could never come too late!

HIS ERRAND BOY.

A Shopkeeper's Experiences With a Lad Whom He Tried to Tame.

"The trouble between the small shopkeeper and his customers," said a Columbus avenue haberdasher, "is due in large measure to the errand boy. I know I was a boy once, and I don't expect a boy who works for three dollars a week to take the same interest in my business that I do. But my customers are not so charitable. In fact, they do not even consider the boy. They kick to me.

"Take that boy of mine for a sample. After a bunch of experiences with others I hired this one and tried to tame him by taking an interest in him. His mother is a poor woman. One evening when it was raining I sent him home in a cab. He had told me it was his mother's birthday, and I gave him a dollar and a small package of fruit for his mother.

"Two hours later the cabby came back and said the boy had stopped on the way and invested in cigarettes and had invited him in to take a drink. Then the boy tried to bribe the cabby to drive him to a theater, and when the cabby refused the boy cursed him and banged his feet against the doors of the cab.

"At first I thought of discharging the boy. But what was the use, I asked myself. The next boy would do something worse. I gave the boy a lecture, not a severe one, but one which I thought would make him sorry. He was a pretty fair specimen of a juvenile reformer for a week. Soon after I sent him to my house.

"While he was on his way I called up my wife and told her to give him a lunch. She did so. He ate like a hired man. Then he put up a pitiful story about his mother's illness. My wife gave him half a dollar to take to his mother. As he passed out of the house he met my son, who is several years younger than himself, and persuaded him to go along. My own boy went home sick and confessed that he had been smoking cigarettes with pop's messenger boy, who had spent the money which my wife gave him.

"All that time several packages for my customers were waiting to be delivered. One of the packages was delivered so late that the man refused to receive it. The goods came back. I lost a customer. I am not saying that this boy is any worse than the average boy who is employed to run errands. I have had trouble with a lot of 'em. Each boy has his particular brand of cussedness. Each one soon forms the acquaintance of other boys in the neighborhood and they form a trust on loafing.

"We can't employ men to run errands. Our business requires us to hire cheap boys. You can philosophize all you please, but you can't make a three dollar a week boy believe that there is any future for him. Sufficient unto the day is the sum and substance of his existence. And so the small tradesman is at the mercy of this urchin. We have to submit."

The tradesman had a call on the telephone. After putting up the receiver he continued:

"That was a ring from the police station. They've got my boy locked up for breaking the window of a Chinese laundry. I've got to get him out because I have six packages here awaiting delivery."—New York Sun.

His Snuff Spoon.

Some old snuff takers still employ a small horn spoon to convey the pungent particles to their nostrils. At a banquet in Edinburgh not many years ago the attention of the chairman was drawn to a gentleman of the ancient school who had a remarkable snuffbox with one of these spoons. The box was handed round and much admired, and several members of the company put the spoon to its primitive use with a pleasant sense of keeping up old customs. Presently the owner challenged them to guess what the spoon was made of. Vainly they tried fish and fowl, the tusk of the elephant, the horn of the mountain goat and were not a little startled when the old gentleman told them, with a pleasant smile, that the spoon was made from the wristbone of a notorious murderer who had been hanged about forty years before.

Acorns and Pigs.

Oaks in England were formerly valued for the acorns which they produced, so much so that in the Domesday survey carried out by William the Conqueror the value of woods in some counties is estimated by the number of hogs they would fatten. To go farther back, to the days of ancient Rome, the Rev. C. A. Johns in his work, "Forest Trees of Britain," says that by the laws of the twelve tables "the owner of a tree might gather up his acorns, though they should have fallen on another man's ground," which shows that considerable value must have been placed on them. The right of turning out pigs to feed on acorns and beech mast was known by the name of "common of pannage."

The Blackbird Days.

Jan. 30, 31 and Feb. 1 are famous in the neighborhood of Brescia, Constantinople, Florence, Italy and along the Danube and the Rhine as the "Blackbird days." A curious mediæval legend says that originally all species of the grackels (blackbirds) were of a creamy white color; that it became black because during one year in the middle ages the three days above mentioned were so cold that all the birds in central and southern Europe took refuge in the chimneys. At Brescia the three days are celebrated with a feast called "I giorni della meria," meaning the feast of the transformation of the bird.

A Significant Motto.

"Some dishonesty must have cropped out among the members of the Royal Poker club."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, last night I noticed President Flush Straight hanging up an embroidered motto that read, 'Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.'"—Indianapolis Sun.

Stupid.

Gibson—How stupid some folks are!

Hudson—For instance?

Gibson—I was sitting in the car last evening and a man came along and asked, "Is this seat taken?" And it was full of my bundles. The fellow must have been blind.—Boston Transcript.

The Painter's Limitations.

The Patron—Do you guarantee satisfaction?

The Artist—No, madam. I paint likenesses.—Indianapolis News.

When a screen in a room has caused callers to wonder what is concealed behind it, it has served its entire purpose.—Atchison Globe.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS

WHEN WOMEN WORE "STAYS" AND TOOK NO EXERCISE.

Thousands Who Went Out Only to Attend Religious Services—A Radical Who Recommended the Skipping Rope.

In looking over a file of old Connecticut newspapers I came across the following excerpt from an English treatise on "Diet and Regimen" that warmed the cockles of my heart:

"The skipping rope, a toy which is discarded by the young girl when entering a premature womanhood, but which ought to be looked upon as a necessary article in every boudoir or a private room occupied by a woman of civilized life and civilized habits, is one of the best if not the very best kind of gymnastic exercise that I know. It exercises almost every muscle in the body. There are few women who do not neglect exercise. Thousands upon thousands of English women never cross the thresholds of their houses oftener than once a week, and then it is to attend to the public worship of their Maker. And it is seldom that in town the distance to the church or chapel is such as to occupy more than ten minutes in going thither."

It may be presumed that this extract is intended to draw the attention of American women not only to their neglect of physical exercise, but also to the superiority of the skipping rope as an implement to assist in stirring their sluggish circulation.

From the lips of an old lady who was in her early girlhood at the time this treatise was written (1835) I obtained the following graphic description of one article of dress worn by women in every station of life at that period:

"I was a vigorous, romping girl of thirteen, who hated restraint of any kind, above all that of dress, and was commonly in disgrace because of my careless habits in regard to clothes. However, my older sister, Martha, was determined to bind me into a proper shape with 'stays.'

"One Sunday, in spite of protestations, I was laced into that cruel instrument of torture and started on a two mile walk to 'meeting.' Did you ever see a pair of stays?"

From a drawer in a mahogany chest the old lady drew out a pair of old fashioned corsets beautifully made out of a kind of buckram, covered with fine white linen. Small gussets were set in the front, and it was stitched between the materials. The opening was in the back, where ivory or horn eyelets were provided for the lacings. The front was re-enforced with a sort of pocket two inches wide, open at the top for the insertion of the "busk" or "board," which was literally a piece of thin board, a "straight front" such as we never dreamed of. The stays measured sixteen inches around the waist.

"Such agony as I endured before that long morning service was over!" continued my old friend as she carefully replaced the stays. "Noon came at last, however, and when I went out to eat my cookies I rushed behind the meeting house, jerked out that board and, after breaking it in two, threw it away. I was soundly whipped for doing it, but children in those days expected whippings.

"When I was fifteen or sixteen years old, my sister and I used to help each other lace our stays on Sunday, and we did not take them off until the next Saturday night."

An examination of the fashion books of that period confirms this story of tight lacing. The imagination conjures a comical spectacle when it pictures those tortured matrons, with their wasp waists, tiny caps with flowers "drooping in the neck" and voluminous skirts "gauged with one or two rows half an inch apart with care that they hang evenly and well," solemnly skipping the rope in the privacy of their boudoirs.

The prevalence of recipes for lotions and pastes for the complexion and the universal use of paints and powders leads to the conclusion that there were defects to be covered that might have been removed by the use of the skipping rope or other exercise assisted by the lavish use of soap and water.

The girl or woman of this generation, moving about with the glorious freedom made possible by the short skirts, loose waist and stout shoes, is as different physically from the woman of preceding generations as the bird that enjoys the full freedom of the heavens is different from the one that is caged and whose wings are clipped.

The ten minute walk taken once a week in "prunella shoes" has lengthened to a ten mile walk taken in shoes her brother might wear. The skipping rope wielded in the privacy of her boudoir has been replaced by the golf stick wielded in the open air. The sixteen inch waist has expanded to twenty-five inches. It is within the power of this fine creature to overcome her inheritance of weak nerves and the tendency to hysteria, the natural revolt of nature against tight lacing, thin shoes and lack of physical culture. It is also within her power if she will cultivate repose as assiduously as she cultivates out of door exercise to eliminate "nerves" and "hysteria" from her vocabulary, and the children of future generations might search with curiosity for the meaning of those obsolete words in old dictionaries that have found a place by the side of the "stys" and the "Treatise on Diet and Regimen" in the ancient chest of drawers.—Agnes E. Blanchard in New York Times.

"Just Like a Woman."

"Just like a woman." What's just like a woman? Oh, everything that is small and narrow minded and childish and irrational, evidently. Pooh! How about men? You never heard of a man who told little white fibs or looked under a bed for a burglar, did you? Oh, no! Perish the thought! The truth is there are women and women just as there are manly, splendid men and men of little contemptible souls. If you ever hear any one say, "That's just like a woman," light into him and tell him a thing or two or three or four or eight or ten.—Elmira Telegram.

Drink Water Regularly.

If you do not accustom yourself to drink water regularly, you are liable to have the waste products of the tissues of the body form faster than they are removed. Great weakness and languor on rising in the morning is generally due to a large secretion of these waste products, and the remedy is to drink a tumblerful of water, either hot or cold, just before retiring. This materially assists in the process during the night and leaves the tissues fresh and strong, ready for the active work of the next day.—Oregonian.

A MISPLACED "AD."

The Trouble It Brought Down Upon the Wilkins Household.

Mrs. Wilkins wanted a servant girl. Mr. Wilkins, whose pursuits are literary, wrote something like this: "Good girl for light housework; reasonable wages; apply 477 Forty-fourth street," and inserted the same in the morning paper. That was at night.

The next morning at 6:15 the Wilkins doorbell rang. Mr. Wilkins, scantily arrayed, answered the summons and confronted a large woman with spectacles.

"Where is the girl?" said the woman.

"You can search me," Wilkins assured her.

"Haven't you got a girl here?" pursued the visitor.

"No," said Wilkins. "Do you want the job?"

"Me!" exclaimed the woman. "Well, I guess not." And she flounced angrily down the steps.

At 7 Mrs. Wilkins rose and, going to the kitchen, inserted her hands in pancake dough.

"R-r-r-r-r-r-ring," said the bell.

Mrs. Wilkins went to the door.

"Are you the people who advertised about a girl?" asked a smartly dressed young matron who had pressed the button.

"Yes," said Mrs. Wilkins. "Come around to the back door."

The woman looked surprised, but presently stood looking into the kitchen.

"Now," she began, "how many afternoons out do you want, what are your habits and what do you know about cooking?"

It was Mrs. Wilkins' turn to be surprised.

"I know enough about cooking, I guess, madam," she said tartly, "and I do not think the afternoons I want out are any of your business. What references have you got, and supposing you tell me something about yourself."

"Well," snapped the woman, "for a servant if you aren't the nerviest, the most self sufficient thing I ever"—

"Look here, madam," replied Mrs. Wilkins, "who are you calling a servant?"

"Well, I suppose you object to the name, but I want you to understand that girls in my employ are servants. I want no ladies in my kitchen."

"Well, for goodness' sake whoever wanted to be in your old kitchen?"

The woman outside looked puzzled.

"Didn't you advertise that you wanted a place?" she asked.

"Hardly. I advertised that I wanted a girl."

The woman pulled a copy of the paper from her handbag and pointed at the "small ad." column. Then it was that Mrs. Wilkins saw that her advertisement had been placed in the "situations wanted" column. She didn't say much just then, but when, after answering thirty-six calls at the doorbell and confronting thirty-six men and women who looked her over with the air of an employer, she locked the front door and sped away to the house of a neighbor, with the baby in tow, she observed in a strenuous undertone:

"Gracious! I wish I could get Tom to swear for me just a little!"—Portland Oregonian.

Doctors' Vacations.

"What a contrast the legal profession presents to the medical in respect to holidays," said a well known New York physician the other day. "A medical man rarely, until he has attained the highest position, thinks of taking a clear two months and the greater number regard themselves as exceptionally fortunate if they get a clear three weeks, whereas lawyers and judges take their three months at a stretch, and as much as another month more at odd times.

"A doctor of thirty-five whom I know has been trying in vain for five years to see a theater. Another told me lately that he had not been out of New York city save for a day for five years. As for myself, since I took my degree thirty years ago I don't think I've had a year's vacation, taking it all in all, up to the present time, and I'm now sixty-five years old. Very few outside the medical profession realize what a terribly exacting service it imposes."—New York Mail and Express.

Repulsed.

"I don't suppose," the young man said in hesitating tones as he stood before her father and nervously drummed on his hat, "that you will want to trust your daughter to me, but, sir, I—I assure"—

"No, you can't have her," the old gentleman interrupted. "If you had come in here and put up a good, strong bluff, and instead of saying you didn't suppose I'd let you have her told me that you'd come to let me know that you were going to take her and you'd like my consent as a matter of form, or something of that kind, I'd have considered the proposition. But I can't trust my daughter to a man who comes along saying he's afraid he's beaten before he tries. Just remember this little lesson if you ever happen to fall in love with any other man's daughter. It may help you over a rough place or two. Good morning. John, has the mail come?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Warned.

Of a certain Scottish professor the following story is told: Among his students was a young man from the highlands who, before he left his country home, had taken to himself a helpmeet for life. One morning he entered the college classroom rather late, and the professor asked him the cause of his unwonted unpunctuality. Bashfully the young man explained that that morning his wife had given birth to a son and heir.

"Oh, in that case it's all right!" said the teacher, making the usual stereotyped reply. "Only see it does not happen again."—London Answers.

Befo' de Wah.

"Honest, now, Uncle Eph'm," said one of the young men, "did you ever in all your life have as much money as $10 at one time?"

"I was wuff eighteen hun'ed dollahs once," replied Uncle Eph'm stiffly, "jes as I stood."—Chicago Tribune.

His Fate Sealed.

"Papa," said Miss Strong, "I wish you would stay in this evening. Mr. Farley will want to speak to you."

"Has he really proposed at last?"

"No," replied the dear girl, with a look of determination, "but he will tonight."—Philadelphia Press.

There are 3,000 words used alike in French and English without variation in spelling.

Poverty is no crime; but, nevertheless, it is punishable by hard labor for life.

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ON & MAINE R. R

:ASTERN DIVISION.

Vinter Arrangement.
Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth

ton—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sun- 3:50, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00,

land—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.

lls Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

Orchard and Portland—9:55, ., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, a. m.

th Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45,

iersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. :40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

ochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

ver—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 10:48, a. m., 8:57, p. m.

rth Hampton and Hampton—8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. lay, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, . Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. :40, 7:00, p. m.

Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 5, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. 12:45, p. m.

North Conway—7:25, a. m, p. m.

Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a.

Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, ., 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, a. m., 9:25, p. m.

Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m., 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.

North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.

Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:01, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 10:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

JTHERN DIVISION

Portsmouth Branch.

ns leave the following stations nchester, Concord and interme- stations:

nouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5:25, m.

and Village—8:39, a. m., 12:54, 3, p. m.

ngham Junction—9:07, a. m., 7, 5:58, p. m.

g—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

ond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p.m.

rning leave

rd—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.

iester—8:32, 11:10, a. m., 4:20, m.

ond—9:10, 11:48, a.m., 5:02, p. m.

g—9:22, a. m., 12:00, m., 5:15, m.

ngham Junction—9:47, a. m., :17, 5:55, p. m.

land Village—10:01, a. m., 12:29,)8, p. m.

ins connect at Rockingham Junc- for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence Boston. Trains connect at Man- er and Concord for Plymouth lsville, Lancaster, St. Johns- Newport, Vt., Montreal and the

ormation given, through tickets and baggage checked to all points e station.

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k Harbor & Beach R. R

e Portsmouth—8:40, 10:50, a. ., 2:50, 5:50, p. m.

e York Beach—6:25, 10:00, a. m. :30, 4:05, p. m.

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Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 26, 1901.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head, connecting for Exeter and Newburyport, at *7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at *5:30 a. m., *6:55 a. m and *10:05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8:03 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at *6:10 a. m., *7:30 a. m. and *10:35 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head at 9:10 and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street—Leave Market Square at *6:35 a. m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at *10:35 and **11:05.

Up Islington Street—Leave Market Square at *6:35 a. m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05. p. m. and at *10:35 and **11:05. Last car each night runs to car barn only. Running time to Plains, 12 minutes.

Christian Shore Line.

Leave Market Square for B. & M. Station and Christian Shore at *6:25 a. m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at *10:35 and **11.05.

Returning—Leave Corner Bartlett and Morning Streets at *6:10 a. m., *6:50, 7:20 and half-hourly until 9:50 p. m., and at *10:20 and **10:50.

*Omitted Sundays.
**Saturdays only.

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GOVERNMENT BOAT, FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, *7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10.30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4.30, 5:30, 6:00, *10:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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THE SAILOR ASHORE

HOW JACK TAR IS GOBBLED UP BY THE LAND SHARK.

Whisky the Bait That Is Used by the Boarding House Master—His Absolute Dominion Over the Seaman. Jack's Crazy Holiday.

"When a deep water sailing ship arrives at her home port, the men in the forecastle, from being nothing but bedeviled wallawags, become the spoiled children of fortune," says Carl Hovey in Ainslee's. "They are men of mark; they are tremendously sought after; their entry is triumphal. In half a dozen shore boats which have been expeditiously fastened to the sides of the vessel people stand up and bespeak the favor of the poor sailors, offering gifts. The sailors knew it would be so all along, so they are not surprised by these attentions, flattering as they are. The boarding masters have rowed down for them, and little tailors and inferior crayon portrait and dance hall men have rowed down specially to meet them; even the missionaries representing wealthy and conservative philanthropic organizations have sent emissaries to bring them safely in. It is all but a certainty that the foolish sailors will never be permitted to leave the ship in peace, walk to the consulate, draw their $60 or $100 or $200 wages and then depart to spend it as they please.

"A sailor falls into a position when he goes ashore like that of the foreign notability who happens to be the municipal guest. They present him with the freedom of the city and then turn him over to his keepers. The boarding masters are his keepers every time. They make him the largest kind of promises down the bay. They can well afford it, since they own him when he touches land. Not that the fact that the common sailor is naturally an absurdly helpless object in a great city, just as helpless and absurd as an ordinary business man would be who should suddenly find himself thrust in charge of a 'gallant, bounding bark,' has escaped the attention of our lawmakers. By no means. Congress has passed numerous acts intended to serve as safeguards for Jack's course ashore. Some of these measures afford him the greatest annoyance. All are apt to be far less real to him than the boarding master's promise, coupled as it is with brilliantly labeled plugs of tobacco and glorious ten cent bottles of whisky. He needs a foster father, and he knows he wants a friend. He finds both at once in the flashy, red faced, jolly, smooth talking individuals who know exactly what his wishes are and prove it to him on the spot.

"As soon as a vessel passes quarantine the small boats draw alongside, and the boatmen, who understand their business, make fast at once by throwing an iron hook attached to a rope over the rail.

"'Hello, boys, what ship is this here?' one of the boarding house runners asks conversationally. 'How long you been out? Nasty bit o' sea you might 'a' struck. Well, you'll be willin' to take it easy fer awhiles. Sure, I got just the place fer a fine set o' men like you fellers to spend a little holiday ashore.'

"Meanwhile the foolish sailors have swung buckets overside, which the landsmen fill up with the gaudy bottles of drink, disposing their business cards conspicuously. They watch the buckets with cats' eyes as the group of seamen leaning on the rail haul them up swaying, for the sailor who takes out the 'hard stuff' belongs to the man who put it in.

"Great palavering continues on the part of the men in the boats, responded to freely by the sailors, after which the *boarding masters and their crowd, having* learned which pier the ship is bound to, draw off and pull away.

"A short time ago they would have scrambled aboard the vessel like pirates and poured into the forecastle to do their business there. They used to carry the entire crew away with them then and there, sometimes with the permission of the captain, often as not without it. The captain of a fine ship may be an outrageous bully at sea, but he is apt to be a lamb when he comes to deal with the crowd that own the water front. The authorities, however, have put a stop to boarding vessels in the stream.

"When the ship touches her pier, the boarding masters are there, ready and waiting to pick their men out.

"'You're McCarthy's man,' says one.

"'You're Tom Bodine's man,' says another. 'You've got his card.'

"'Step along o' me, Mustard Top,' puts in a third genially. 'You took my whisky, friend.'

"And so, with a little confusion, maybe a scuffle, matters are arranged, and the small, spare, rather pallid seamen (sailors in the merchant service are not the bronzed athletes you see on men-of-war) troop away with their large, well fed, thick necked companions to the Cherry street settlement of crazy boarding houses where men convene from round the Horn, from China, from Sydney and the Indies for a brief, ridiculously costly holiday in the slums and rookeries 'long shore. The reason why he must go with the boarding master is plain. The law allows the ship four days in which to pay its men. In credit, and as the man who has 'run the the meantime Jack must live entirely on casting down' wants a 'good time' and wants it quick the bargain is soon struck, from which he never gets away until he finds himself at sea again minus a month's advance.

"It was a typical instance when a sailor lounged out of the door of the British shipping office in New York the other day, having been told that the ship would not pay until the end of the week. It was only Wednesday then, and the man's face told a tale of disappointment that was instantly marked by the loafers on the sidewalk. 'What'll you give for a drink?' one asked.

"'A dollar,' said the sailor, brightening up. 'Go dry,' returned the other nonchalently. 'Two dollars,' the sailor offered. The land shark made him the same reply. It was not until the sailor had raised his offer to $5 that his new friend consented, and they went away together. When this crew was finally paid off, it is a certainty that the land shark was there in the dingy old room and that he took his reward for his expenditures at a rate of dollars to dimes."

In Training.

Aunt Mary—What are you racing up and down the street in that manner for, Johnny?

Johnny—Oh, I'm just practicing so I can outrun papa.

Aunt Mary—Why, what do you want to outrun your papa for?

Johnny—'Cause he said it wouldn't be good for me if he caught me near the circus.—Chicago News.

A CARELESS BEGGAR.

Why One Woman Got No Alms In a Jeweler's Store.

"I hard hearted!" repeated the Broadway jeweler briskly. "Not a bit of it, my boy; not a bit of it. I simply used my eyes and saw at a glance that that woman was unworthy of our help."

"Pardon me, Mr. Holmes," said the customer, with some sarcasm. "I didn't recognize you without your makeup."

"Well, I don't lay claim to any extraordinary perceptive gifts," said the jeweler, ignoring the fling, "but I repeat I saw at a glance that that woman who just asked *for* alms was a *professional* fakir or at least she wasn't in present need."

A few minutes before the subject of this conversation had entered the shop. She was a medium youngish woman, not well dressed and yet not in rags. She carried a small baby in her arms and essayed a rambling story of her abject poverty, concluding with a request for assistance. The customer was about to contribute, but the jeweler had nudged him and refused the woman's request, whereupon she had departed.

"What did you notice about her?" asked the jeweler.

"That she was apparently in distress and carried a helpless baby," returned the customer.

"The distress was assumed," said the jeweler positively. "The baby was a strong card, very frequently worked these days. When professional mendicants have no baby of their own to exhibit for purely sympathetic and commercial purposes, they *borrow* a baby. I don't know that this was the case with the woman in question, but I do know she wasn't in any need that she couldn't obviate herself and that in a few minutes."

"You're beyond me," said the customer.

"She wore diamond earrings and a wedding ring," said the jeweler simply. "If you were a jeweler, you'd observe these things. The stones in her ears were good ones, too, not chips, but well cut stones. Without examining them closely I'd say that she could get $75 on the pair at any loan office.

"The best of the mendicants grow careless. When they *grow so careless* as to wear diamonds during their business hours, they curtail their receipts—that is, if they visit jewelery shops in search of alms."—New York Herald.

DISEASE GERMS.

What Becomes of Them After the Death of Their Victim?

In a recent number of a German journal devoted to bacteriology an interesting summary is presented of certain results attained by Dr. Klein in the course of a long series of experiments made lately in which Dr. Klein endeavored successfully to ascertain what becomes of disease germs after the death of their victim. These experiments had a very decided practical value, as the conditions which they proved to exist dispose effectually of one of the arguments which has been often used by advocates of cremation.

These latter have held that disease germs could retain their vitality for an indefinitely long period in the buried body and that therefore cemeteries, in addition to being harmful because of the decaying organic matter which they contained, were positively dangerous because they acted as immense storage reservoirs for the bacteria of the different diseases.

Dr. Klein's results correct this mistaken idea. In order to carry out his experiments satisfactorily he buried animals which had died from certain known diseases, disinterred the bodies at the end of varying periods and examined the organs for bacteria.

The bacillus of Asiatic cholera was still living at the end of nineteen days, but after being buried for twenty-eight no living specimen could be found. The typhoid fever bacillus was able to exist for about the same length of time, while the germ which causes the bubonic plague was able to survive an interment of seventeen days, but was never found living at the end of three weeks.

The bacillus of consumption lives for but a short time after the death of its victim. Dr. Klein always found it without difficulty in the organs, but was never able to obtain a successful culture. What is perhaps of even greater importance, he was never able to cause tuberculosis by injecting the bacteria thus found into the system of a healthy animal.

Horses' Instinctive Fear.

Among the surprises of modern city life nothing astonishes the man from the country more than the indifference of the horses to the speeding electric cars, noisy elevated trains and swift motor vehicles. Things that would have terrified and stampeded all the horses of the city *not so many years ago are regarded* with complacency, and yet the animals have not lost certain instincts of dread.

In an open express wagon coming down Third avenue last week there loomed up a gigantic polar bear. He was stuffed, the sign of a furrier, being taken to the taxidermist for repairs. As he slowly moved down the avenue there was an equine panic. The sparks flew from the granite blocks where the iron hoofs struck as the most pacific horses reared and plunged.—New York Times.

A Crack In a Piece of Metal.

A crack in a piece of metal is prevented from extending farther by the well known means of drilling a hole where the rent ends, but when the hole is not bored on just that spot the crack is apt to continue beyond the hole. A scientific journal recommends moistening the cracked surface with petroleum, then wiping it and then immediately rubbing it with chalk. The oil that has penetrated into the crack exudes and thus indicates with precision where the crack stops.

His Pun.

She (*watching the steerage passengers*)—See those two German girls! What lovely hair they have! Now, that's what I call real golden hair.

He—Nonsense. Can't you see it's plaited?—Philadelphia Press.

Crushing.

Mrs. Newbride (with an air of triumph)—Really, I was greatly surprised to get a wedding present from the Van der Gilds. They are so exclusive, you know.

Miss Jellus—Yes; but they are very charitable, I believe.

A Surprise.

Old Boarder—What's for breakfast? Hope not ham and eggs again.

Waitress—No, sir, not ham and eggs this morning.

"Thank the stars! What is it?"

"Only ham."

MEN OF DISCRETION.

THE HEAD WAITERS IN NEW YORK'S FASHIONABLE RESORTS.

Difficulties of the Calling and the Nice Judgment That Must Be Exercised—Duties They Perform and the Big Incomes They Command.

Every restaurant and hotel proprietor realizes the value of a head waiter who has not only a large acquaintance, but is able to keep his old friends and make new ones. He knows how much such a man does toward attracting custom to his place, and he is aware of the extent to which persons who are going to dine at a restaurant alone or with friends will be influenced by the knowledge that they will find in this restaurant or that some man who knows what they want and will look after their needs and wishes with the interest that comes from past acquaintance and a knowledge that a reward for his interest is certainly forthcoming. It is not alone in his treatment of the old patron that the head waiter is invaluable to his employer. The functionary of that kind who is polite and efficient in other ways soon learns how to make friends for the restaurant, and persons who have once become accustomed to his ministrations and like them will *return to the restaurant for the sake of* having his particular attention.

The duties of the head waiter in a small hotel or one that has a permanent clientele are not nearly so responsible as those in places which have a constantly changing public. It is in the latter that the capacities of the head waiter are put to the greatest test, and as their number is limited there are always men enough to meet the demand. Generally the waiters in these places hold their employment for a long time.

The duties of the head waiter, who is anxious to make friends for himself and his place of employment, may be as manifold almost as he cares to make them. They do not end with a polite greeting and the selection of a table. They rarely begin there. The head waiter in case the party to be served is in the nature of a dinner party has probably been consulted in advance as to the selection of a table if indeed he has not had the entire ordering of the dinner. If the guests happen to know the head waiter well, there is usually no more for him to do than call him up on the telephone, tell him the number of his guests and the hour they are expected to arrive. The rest he will leave altogether to the head waiter, possibly telling him to be sure and have some certain dish on the table, or to limit the price to a certain figure or possibly the extent of the meal, as the party may be on the way to the theater and not care to linger over the dinner. But, as a whole, he puts the ordering of the dinner into the hands of the head waiter that he has confidence in and whom he also knows to be familiar with his tastes. It will be seen how responsible the position of such a man is and how important to the success of a restaurant or hotel an efficient head waiter is.

There are less extensive operations to promote the comfort of his patrons that are expected from the head waiter. Thus if the guest enters the dining room for breakfast with no appetite it is the duty of the head waiter to suggest that a cool melon or sliced oranges on ice may put him in a frame of mind to enjoy his piece of crisply fried sole and his coffee. One head waiter in the men's restaurant of a Fifth avenue hotel has made his particular reputation by his sympathetic suggestions at breakfast, and he has a regular following that travel in the direction of that hotel when they are feeling that without his advice breakfast might be impossible. He has especially pleased his patrons in this way, but there is not a head waiter in New York hotels who does not know the value of making his guests feel comfortable at breakfast time.

The duties of the head waiter in the different city restaurants are varied in a measure by the rules of the house, although he is always the one person in charge of the rest of the waiters. In one or two of the city restaurants all of the orders are taken by the head waiter and served by the waiters stationed at the table. But that is rare. In the majority of places the head waiter takes the orders only of those persons who are his regular customers and confines his attention to strangers, to seeing that they are seated and have a waiter to look after them and are not neglected during the meal. But it is to the regular patron that he will devote himself most, as it is only from the regular guests that the compensations of the head waiters come. The casual patron of a restaurant never thinks of tipping a head waiter unless he has looked after a large dinner for him. The rewards of the head waiter come from his own clientele, and he is therefore most solicitous of them. His rewards are so much larger than when they come from the tips of the waiters that he can afford to receive them at less frequent intervals.

The head waiter who is known to certain patrons of a restaurant who do not give dinners there, but are more or less regular diners or come to breakfast and are looked after by him, is not likely to benefit from his fees to the extent of more than $10, given at intervals of every six months and in one case at Christmas, when the head waiter is the functionary in the dining room that is most liberally rewarded. It is the number of his clients that makes his compensation in the end so large and enables him to earn an income that would in the case of any employee be high compensation. The best known head waiter in this city is said to receive annually about $9,000, although less than half of that amount comes from the establishment that employs him. The rest is made up from his fees. It rarely if ever happens in this city that a head waiter shares with those under him the tip given by a guest who orders a dinner. If, for the sake of illustration, a guest orders a dinner for six persons that comes to $100, he will probably give to the head waiter $15 or $20 as his fee. Possibly he may think that a certain share of that is going to the waiters who served the meal, but unless he particularly tells the head waiter to give some part of it to them they will not receive a cent. The head waiter takes it all as his share. He does not tip the chef either unless the diner who hands to him a large fee especially tells him that a part of the money is intended for the chef. He is supposed to attend merely to his business when he prepares the best meal that he can.—New York Sun.

The difference between a day dream and the ordinary dream is that the latter only costs you loss of sleep, while the former costs you both loss of time and money.

ELEPHANTS IN A WRECK.

The Only Animals That Saved Themselves From a Sinking Ship.

When a number of elephants are shipped, a stout structure is erected on deck, and they are stabled, chained by the feet. No doubt in an emergency they could easily walk away with their chains and the deck flooring, throwing the stable aside if it offered any impediment to their progress and the door happened to be shut. Elephants fortunately are not always putting forth their prowess, and the chains in ordinary weather and ordinary circumstances keep them sufficiently in check.

A number of years ago William Jamrach, who had made a fortune, was returning from India with a cargo of elephants, black panthers, tigers, cheetahs, leopards, hyenas, apes, serpents, orang outangs and rare birds of all kinds. He valued the lot at £7,000. The Agra—that was the name of the ship he was coming home on—was swinging at her anchor off Point de Galle, Ceylon. Suddenly there was heard a fearful crash that gave pause to everything. The chattering, the screaming, the growling and the roaring of the animals stopped dead. The startled men looked for just a moment straight in the face of each other. Then the cry went up, "Great heavens, she's sinking!" was followed by a clamor that just blotted out the stillness.

At one and the same moment both man and beast seemed to realize the situation, and at one and the same moment they all began to exhibit symptoms of the alarm they felt. In the case of the men they were free to devise means of escape, and they immediately busied themselves accordingly. In the case of the animals they were confined and had to undergo the horror of facing a death they were powerless to avert.

It is natural for an animal to die in combat with an enemy, and while the combat lasts there is hope of escape. There is no facing of death here. The animal is otherwise engaged—engaged, too, in a natural way. But with the animals cooped up on the Agra, with never an enemy to fight, it was far different, and they gave vent to cries of unbounded despair. The elephants made a noise, too, but there was not one touch of despair there. It was the businesslike sound of wrestling timber, and before the Agra had reached bottom a herd of elephants were swimming to Ceylon!—Cassell's Magazine.

"DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND."

How the Phrase Became Current In New Orleans.

Diamond's cut diamonds, they who will prove
To thrive in cunning must cure love with love.

The three words opening the above quotation from Ford, "The Lover's Melancholy," Thamasta, act 1, scene 3, are recalled by a New Orleans man, who tells how he first heard the expression in 1845, when he was a mere lad.

It was at the race track. Two sportsmen were conversing. One of them admired a flashy diamond breastpin worn by the other.

"That's a fine pin you have," says A.

"Yes," replies B. "If you fancy it, I will sell it to you for $800."

The bargain is consummated, but A notices that B and the other fellows are quietly laughing. He says nothing, and on reaching the city he goes into a jeweler's shop and asks the man behind the counter to examine the diamond.

"It is a false stone," says the latter.

A then bargains with the jeweler for a [illegible] money consideration to set a genuine diamond in that pin, and next day he returns to the race track.

B and his gang [illegible] heartily when A [illegible] around.

"What are you laughing at?" he queries.

"We are laughing at that spurious diamond you are wearing."

"I'll bet $5,000 that it's genuine," retorts A.

"We take the bet," reply B and his chums.

The crowd drives to the city and enters a jeweler's shop. The diamond is pronounced genuine. Two other jewelers are seen, and they also [illegible] that the stone is perfect.

B hands over the money.

Later A, having had the false diamond reset in the pin, meets B and offers to return the diamond to him on payment of the $800 he had given.

B gleefully accepts, as the stone the gang had sold the day before had been valued at $1,200.

When the story became known, the sports took up the saying, "Diamond cut diamond."—New Orleans Picayune.

Fooled.

He was a doctor and was patiently waiting for his first patient.

Thought he, "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. And as patients will not seek me out I must go seek them out."

He strolled through the cheap market and presently saw a man buy six nice cucumbers.

"Here's a chance!" said he and followed the man home.

Patiently he waited for four long and heavy hours, and about midnight the front door quickly opened, and the man dashed down the steps.

He seized him by the arm and cried earnestly:

"Do you want a doctor?"

"No!" replied the man roughly. "Want more cucumbers!"—London Answers.

Maddening Snuff.

On the Amazon river several Indian tribes use snuff, called pareca, which is made of the seeds of a species of plant. When a bout of snuff taking is determined on, the people become highly intoxicated and then use the snuff. The effect of pareca is so violent that the taker drops as if shot and lies insensible for some time. Those more accustomed to it are highly excited, dancing and singing as if mad. The effect soon subsides. Other tribes use it to repel ague during the wet season.

About to Make a Change.

"What is he going to do now?" breathlessly asked the agitated young woman, with her eyes on the daring aeronaut who was clinging to his parachute.

"He is about to sever his connection with the balloon," replied her escort, "to accept a position a little lower down."—Chicago Tribune.

To write a good love letter you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say and to finish without knowing what you have written.

Work is the best of safeguards and the surest escape valve for bodily distress.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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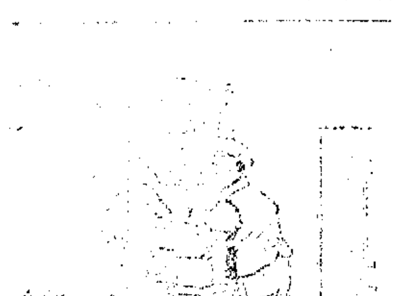

[illegible] DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

[illegible]

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COAL

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The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1901.

CITY BRIEFS.

Who repairs your shoes? John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The season of trouble with water pipes will begin soon.

Henry Austin Adams will lecture for the Knights of Columbus of this city on Feb. 16th.

Henrietta M. Wilson, Portsmouth, has been granted a special widow's pension of $8 a month.

The Pullman train did not arrive in this city on Tuesday evening until 9:15 o'clock, or a half-hour late.

Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

There was a well attended children's concert at the Pearl street Baptist church on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst.

Capt. William H. Jacques of Boston, will remain at his cottage "Miramar" at Little Boar's Head, throughout the winter.

"It looks as though we were going to have a genuine old-fashioned New England winter," remarked an old settler last evening.

An inspection of Storer Relief corps was made on Wednesday evening by Mrs. Ida Montgomery, Lynn, Mass., inspector.

What has Boston got to do with rebuilding the Constitution anyway? Old Ironsides belongs in Portsmouth harbor and should be towed home.—Nashua Press.

Is it a burn? Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At your druggists.

Myrtle Chandler, better known as "Midnight," was again taken in hand by the police Wednesday night for street walking, and as she is now under a suspended sentence for the three offences, she will no doubt be sent to some reformatory.

Music Lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. R. L. Reinewald, Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.

The Sons of Veterans held a special meeting at the office of the county jail on Penhallow street, Wednesday evening, to make preparations for the visit to Exeter, where they will exemplify at the organization of a camp in that place on November 20.

Little Colds neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds too, down to the very verge of consumption.

A young peoples meeting will be held on Friday evening in connection with the revival services at the Methodist church. On Wednesday Rev. L. E. Fogg of Hampstead preached to a good number in the vestry. The meetings continue every evening this week with the exception of Saturday.

What's the secret of happy, vigorous health? Simply keeping the bowels, the stomach, the liver and kidneys strong and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Doan's Ointment. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

This Thursday morning the rummage sale opened and a large amount of goods were displayed, everything from a box of toothpicks to a stove and from a pair of gloves to a suit of clothes. The attendance at the sale has been large today and without doubt will be crowded this evening. Come in and help.

On Wednesday evening the first reception of the season was tendered the junior department of the Young Men's Christian association. A large number were present and the time was delightfully spent in music, games, etc. Among the pleasing features of the program were the piano solos by Miss Gladys Haywood and the mandolin solos by Mr. Foye. During the evening dainty refreshments were served.

The directors of the Portsmouth and Exeter and of the Haverhill, Plaistow and Newton street railways held a meeting in Exeter on Wednesday afternoon, voting to effect ninety-nine year leases of the lines to the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury road. Much important business was transacted. A special meeting of the last named company was then held and the leases were approved.

ARE YOU RUMMAGING?

It is hoped that everyone interested in the Y. M. C. A. and its work, will give something, whatever they can, to the Rummage Sale to be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week for the benefit of the building fund. Send articles to the rooms of the association at once.

PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIETY NOTES.

Dr. F. S. Towle passed Wednesday in Boston.

Charles F. Shillaber passed Wednesday in Boston on business.

Seth N. Hanson is seriously ill at his residence on Daniel street.

Fred J. Allen of Sanford was here and in Kittery on business today.

Mrs. Abram Matthews of Auburn, Me., is passing a few days here among friends.

Hon. Amos Allen, congressman in the first Maine district, was a visitor at the navy yard today.

Miss Lucretia Barnard of Lynn, Mass., a former resident, is visiting here and in Grenland.

Miss Lou Reed of Skowhegan, Me., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arlon Ballou of Dennett street.

Mrs. Margaret Chase of Lynn, Mass., is the guest of her brother, James Kehoe, Bridge street.

Drs. Joseph Boylston, E. C. Blaisdell and Byron Staples are attending the meeting of dentists in Manchester.

Miss Mildred G. Winn is to give a party to her many friends, in Conservatory hall, some evening next week.

Herbert B. Dow attended the adjourned meeting of the Haverhill & Plaistow Electric railroad in Exeter on Wednesday.

Joseph Boylston, D. D. S., has arrived home from his hunting trip in Maine, and brought a fine buck, with a splendid head and antlers.

Misses Gertrude and Katherine Pinkham entertained a large party of friends at whist at their home in Kittery on Wednesday evening.

It was reported on Wednesday that Motorman Samuel Noseworthy of the Portsmouth Electric railway, is slowly recovering from his severe illness.

Ex-Mayor Samuel D. Felker of Rochester, was here on Wednesday, the 13th inst., en route to York, where he was called by the death of Josiah Burleigh.

Mrs. Harriet G. West of Hillsboro Bridge, and Mrs. Ella F. Putnam of Nashua, who have been the guests of Mrs. George Richardson of Orchard street, returned home on Wednesday.

The wedding of Miss Nora Teresa Keefe to Mr. George Patrick Scott will take place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at eight o'clock, Wednesday morning, November 27.

The Rev. Fr. Patrick J. Finnegan, P. P., of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, went to Bangor today to attend the funeral of Fr. O'Brien, the vicar general of the diocese of Maine.

Judge and Mrs. James W. Locke and daughters, Misses Carrie and Alison, who have been pasing the summer in Kittery, at the home of Mrs. Locke's mother, Mrs. Neal, have returned to their home in Jacksonville, Florida.

Hospital Steward John H. Schreiter, U. S. N., who has been enjoying a two months' leave, has re-enlisted at the Charlestown navy yard, and is at present on the U. S. S. Wabash at that yard. Mr. Schreiter has many friends here who wish him success.

NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Rockingham County Light & Power Company Has a New Board.

The Rockingham Light and Power company, the successors of the Portsmouth Gas, Electric Light and Power company, has elected the following officers:

Directors, C. H. Tenney, Hartford, Conn.; W. D. Lovell, Boston; F. P. Royce, Boston; A. E. McReel, Exeter; A. B. Tenney, Boston; A. M. Hyatt, New York; H. W. Whipple, New York;

President, C. H. Tenney;
Vice President, W. D. Lovell;
Treasurer, F. P. Royce;
Secretary, A. C. Tenney;
Superintendent, D. F. Burritt.

ROW BOAT RUN DOWN AND CAPSIZED.

The steamer Sam Butterfield, while making her early morning trip to the navy yard, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., ran into a small row boat containing a couple of dry dock workmen. The boat was swamped, and both men came very near going to a watery grave. They were fished out by the crew on the steamer and sent to their homes for dry clothes.

POLICE COURT.

On Thursday morning Myrtle Chandler better known as "Midnight" was arraigned before Judge Emery at his office, on the old charge of street walking. Marshal Entwistle and Officers Hilton and Holbrook testified as to having seen her frequently on the streets in company with marines and sailors. Accordingly Judge Emery imposed a sentence of ninety days and costs of $9.18.

NO LEONIDS COULD BE SEEN.

Not Known Whether They Arrived or Not, Owing to Cloudy Weather—Watch Tonight and Tomorrow Night.

If the weather should be clear tonight it is possible that the meteoric display called leonids may be visible. The leonids are supposed to make their appearance every 33 years, and they were due last year, but for some unexplained reason failed to show up. The star gazers over at the Harvard observatory, as well as astronomers throughout the world, expected that, since the meteors failed to keep their appointment last year, they would certainly appear this year. According to scientific calculations they were due to arrive Nov. 13, 14 or 15, and elaborate preparations were made at the Harvard observatory to take advantage of the spectacle.

Photographic and spectroscopic apparatus was in readiness, and under the direction of Prof. Pickering a force of students and assistants was on hand last evening in case the leonids could be seen. No one knows, however, whether the things arrived or not, because even if they did it was too cloudy to see them. The watch will be kept tonight and tomorrow night.

THERE IS NO USE.

Trying to force people into believing that we know everything.

Making a great big fuss over every small occurrence.

Giving free reign to the temper over little affronts.

Carrying personal opposition to a point that savors of persecution.

Taking time to nurse woes which could be remedied by vigorous work.

Violently calling down others just because they oppose our opinions.

Finding fault with conditions brought on by self neglect.

Standing in our own light just to appear above the ordinary mortal.

Picking flaws in the doings and sayings of others to exhibit our own learning.

Going home with a scowl on the face because of a small disappointment in business.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

IMPORTANT TRANSFERS.

Important transfers of real estate have just been effected at Straw's Point, a popular Rye beach resort, the deeds recording which being received at the Rockingham registry on Wednesday.

Percy Baker of Lowell, Mass., trustee under a deed from Carry C. Meigs, has conveyed to Mrs. Celestia A. Butcher of Lowell, land and buildings valued at $10,000. In the same capacity he sold to Mr. and Mrs. C. De Lacey Evans of Baltimore, Md., a lot of 29,636 square feet. To Mrs. Herman F. Straw of Manchester he has sold a lot of practically the same size. To the grantees above named he has sold jointly the stable, so called, four acres and two small lots for $1000.

In her own right, Annie G. Parker, wife of the aforenamed grantor, has sold to the several granters in the foregoing deeds, a two and five-eighths acre tract for $4500. She has also sold a lot of 1322 square feet to Mrs. Charles H. Fish of Dover.

DYNAMITE DID IT.

Experience of a Greenland Farmer With Overalls as Fuel.

L. A. Cole, a Greenland farmer, had an experience on Tuesday afternoon which came near wrecking his house and maiming him. He was looking over some old clothes, when he came across a pair of old overalls, which he threw into the fire and then went out into the yard.

He had barely left the room when a deafening explosion shook the house, and when he went into the kitchen he found it filled with smoke, the stove and the greater part of the furniture in ruins and the house set afire by the coals from the stove. The fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water.

It seems that there was a stick of dynamite in the pocket of the overalls, and when it exploded it carried everything before it.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In Wednesday's superior court session Judge Young gave hearing to the action, Elizabeth B. Stacey, appelant, vs. Dr. Charles A. Morse, administrator for Ann D. Wiggin, all Newmarket parties, which was an appeal from a commisioner's report. G. K. and B. T. Bartlett appeared for the plaintiff and Eastman & Hollis, A. L. Mellows and John W. Kelley, the latter specially for the treasurer for the First Baptist church, Newmarket, for the defendants.

Paul M. Bamford, the 19 year-old boy, indicted for breaking and entering the jewelry store of Charles G. Sheldon of Exeter, will not be sentenced until April, and will be lodged in jail in the interim.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The big ferry will be launched in a few days.

The stores for the U. S. S. Detroit are being assembled.

The U. S. S. Raleigh has been moved under the shears.

The dry dock contractors will ask for an extension of time.

The U. S. S. Yankton has taken on her supply of coal and stores.

The large chimney for the electric light plant is nearly completed.

The work on the U. S. S. Detroit will now be carried on with vigor.

The yard railroad is being rushed in a manner that has pleased the yard officials.

The yard tugs have stopped going to the Portsmouth side of the river for water.

Naval Constructor John G. Tawresey, U. S. N., will be absent about three weeks.

Steam, water, gas, electric wires, sewers, and compressed air, run under ground at this yard.

Captain George F. Wilde, U. S. N., has been ordered as a member of the Meade court martial.

A small sailboat was found floating upside down near the old wooden dock on Wednesday morning.

Rear Admiral J. J. Read, U. S. N., left on Wednesday on a two weks' visit to his home in New Jersey.

The boats and steamers had a hard time leaving the yard Wednesday night, owing to the strong wind and high tides.

The engines for compressed air used on the torpedo boats, which have been undergoing repairs, have been tested and replaced by Quarterman Fred F. Hayes.

The house for the boiler that furnished steam for the drills on the new dry dock, has been torn down and the boiler moved to the head of the dock for the same purpose.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Verdict to Exonerate the Road From All Blame.

At York on Wednesday, the 13th inst., the coroner's inquest called to inquire into the death of Josiah Burleigh, finished their work, and will report in ten days. The inquest was under the direction of County Attorney W. S. Mathes of Berwick.

It was said on Wednesday evening that the verdict would say that Burleigh came to his death through his own carelessness and by no fault on the part of the electric railroad or its employes.

The jury was composed of F. W. Smith, Willis Staples, Allen C. Moulton, A. S. Fellows, E. H. Banks and W. P. Titcomb.

NEW BUFFALO BILLS.

Several of the Buffalo $10 bills that were put in circulation from the sub-treasury on Wednesday, Nov. 6, have been seen in the banks here during the past few days, and they have attracted considerable attention. The design represents a buffalo in the act of pawing space, and is considered a very handsome piece of work. The reverse side of the bill is mostly white space, which makes it difficult to successfully counterfeit the design. Another peculiar feature is that the characters "$10" are on every corner of the bill, which makes it easy to distinguish the denomination. On the front side of the bill are the pictures of Messrs. Lewis and Clark, who were early western explorers.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

PRESENTATION.

At the regular meeting of Addie F. Burkitt council, No. 5, Daughters of Liberty, held on Tuesday evening of this week, Mrs. Alice Waldron was presented by the council with a very handsome past officer's official badge, Mrs. Fred Stackpole making the presentation speech. Mrs. Harriet G. West, state councillor, of Hillsboro Bridge, and Mrs. Ella F. Putnam, state vice councillor, of Nashua, were present. During the evening refreshments were served.

STRATHAM.

Stratham, Nov. 13.

Mrs. William Roby has been visiting her son in Newburyport, Mass.

Mrs. George E. Lake was called to New York on Saturday, by the serious illness of her father.

Gilbert A. Thompson and Frank H. Pearson are attending the meeting of the National Grange, at Lewiston, Maine.

Charles W. Lane and family are about to move into George Wingate's house.

OBITUARY.

Edward Whalley.

Edward Whalley died at the home of his sister in Madbury, N. H., on Wednesday morning, the 13th inst., at the age of about sixty-five years. Mr. Whalley had been in his usual health, until last Saturday morning when he suffered a shock of paralysis. He was taken to the home of his sister at Madbury on Saturday afternoon, and died this morning, not having regained consciousness since the time of the shock. For many years Mr. Whalley had been employed on the navy yard as gas maker, where he made hosts of friends. Mr. Whalley is survived by a wife, a brother and several sisters.

Charles Bragdon.

Charles Bragdon of York, died on Sunday evening, the 10th inst., aged fifty-two years, from the effects of severe burns received some time ago. He was unmarried, and is survived by two brothers, Dr. George A. Bragdon of Middleton, Conn., and Joshua Bragdon of York. Funeral services were held in the Christian church on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Donovan.

On Wednesday afternoon, after a lingering illness, at her home on Islington street occurred the death of Mrs. Mary Ellen Donovan, aged 23 years, wife of Timothy Donovan. Mrs. Donovan is survived by a husband, child and father and one sister. Mrs. Donovan was very much respected and her death causes intense grief among her large circle of friends. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

ORGANIZED IN KITTERY.

The United Mill and Lumber Co., organized at Kittery, for the purpose of carrying on the business of mining and lumbering, with $500,000 capital stock, of which nothing is paid in. The officers are: President, Horace Mitchell of Kittery; treasurer, Edgar S. Moulton of Everett, Mass. Certificate approved, Nov. 8, 1901.

The Automatic Addressing Machine company of America, organized at Kittery, for the purpose of manufacturing automatic machines for addressing letters, wrappers and folding publications of various kinds, with $100,000 capital stock, of which nothing is paid in. The officers are: President, Cora B. Ayling of Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Horace Mitchell of Kittery. Certificate approved, Nov. 8, 1901.

ORATOR ALSO.

"The address which was delivered by Winslow T. Perkins of the Boston & Maine railroad at the Old Home Week celebration over in Plainfield, N. H., some weeks ago, has been printed in book form for distribution and a perusal of it shows that Mr. Perkins is as good an orator as he is railroad man, and that is saying a good deal. The address breathes the loyalty of a true son of the granite hills for the state which he loves, and will certainly be preserved as one of the interesting reminders of the occasion."—Newburyport News.

FATHER FIELD ILL.

I regret to state that I have just received word, that the Reverend Father Field has been taken suddenly and seriously ill with la grippe, and has been obliged to cancel all engagements. The mision to have been conducted by him at Christ church has been postponed and will be held at some time during the lenten season. REV. C. leV. BRINE, Rector.

ARRESTED IN BATH.

Fred H. Wilson, who deserted from the United States regular army while stationed in Kittery last April, and who is also wanted for breaking and entering a house in Bath, was arrested at Brunswick on the 9th inst., and will be turned over to the government for trial.

LOCAL TEAMS TO PLAY.

The Maplewoods have arranged a game with the Portsmouths for Saturday, in place of the Dover team, who failed to keep their date. The Portsmouths will be made up of a lot of good players and it will be a good game.

LIMIT ON STAMP REFUNDING.

Mr. Tracewell, the comptroller of the treasury, has decided that documentary and proprietary stamps purchased from the government more than two years before application for refund is made, cannot be redeemed.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Advertise in the Herald.

THE Underwood Typewriter

EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

Principle New	Operation Unchanged
Writing Visible	Tabulating Rapidity
Speed Increased	Billing Speed
Touch Elastic	Strength Maintained
Automatic Conveniences	Actual Advantages

Examine the UNDERWOOD At the Herald Office

LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best Clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR 20 High Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions -And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street. Near Market.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO., Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

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Buy Now!

We just received a new lot of Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages.

Also a large line of new and second-hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look at them even if you do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE. Stone Stable, -- Fleet Street

Don't Accept a Substitute!

When you ask for Cascarets be sure you get the genuine Cascarets Candy Cathartic! Don't accept fraudulent substitutes, imitations or counterfeits! Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

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